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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Hoover Reforms Ol' Man River

Germany Wants Hand in Arms

De Valera Seeks the Way Out

Ottawa Trades Trouble Many

Soviet Wins Slow Rail Record

Spain's Nobles Bemoan Exile

THE Middle West achieves two of its big hopes held through generations. The Mississippi River is harnessed at last so it will not again go tearing far out of its banks, and it and the Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee and Illinois Rivers are harnessed or are being harnessed for the network of steamers that will solve many basic problems of freight. The national Administration has set a record with its accomplishments on the greatest river system in the world in 3½ years. Herbert Hoover declared in 1925 that development of its internal waterways was the most important problem in America's progress. Levees, dams, locks, spillways in a vast aggregate have come swiftly with the Hoover rise to power. He proved himself a dreamer of the rare sort—He makes mighty dreams come true.

¶ Germany believes no five-power conference will be held in London, but takes a hopeful view of an understanding with the other powers over arms. If even so-called "legal equality" is granted, Berlin will probably find that it can sit in at the Disarmament Conference as an equal and help work out a general plan for the readjustment of armed forces. A change of public feeling is apparent. There is less stressing of a hurt determination to stay away from Geneva—more evidence of a conciliatory desire to go on in.

¶ Both Britain and the Irish Free State appear to be glad negotiations over the annuities question are to be reopened on Oct. 14. The very fact denotes a concession on the part of President de Valera, who had previously refused to negotiate further until the British tariff was suspended. The conference is complicated, however, by the recent dismissal of James McNeill as Governor-General, which de Valera brought about. The supreme test of the Free State President, who led his country into both difficulties, appears near at hand—Can he as definitely lead his country out?

¶ Mexico regards as ended its latest conflict with the Roman Catholic Church. Archbishop Leopoldo Ruiz y Flora, the Papal Delegate, who was expelled by President Rodriguez as a "pernicious foreigner," is forced down by a storm while leaving the country for the United States via airplane. An interesting civil point is involved in the case of the Archbishop. Although a Mexican citizen by birth and residence, he was regarded as having made himself a foreigner by his own act—He had accepted citizenship in the Vatican State.

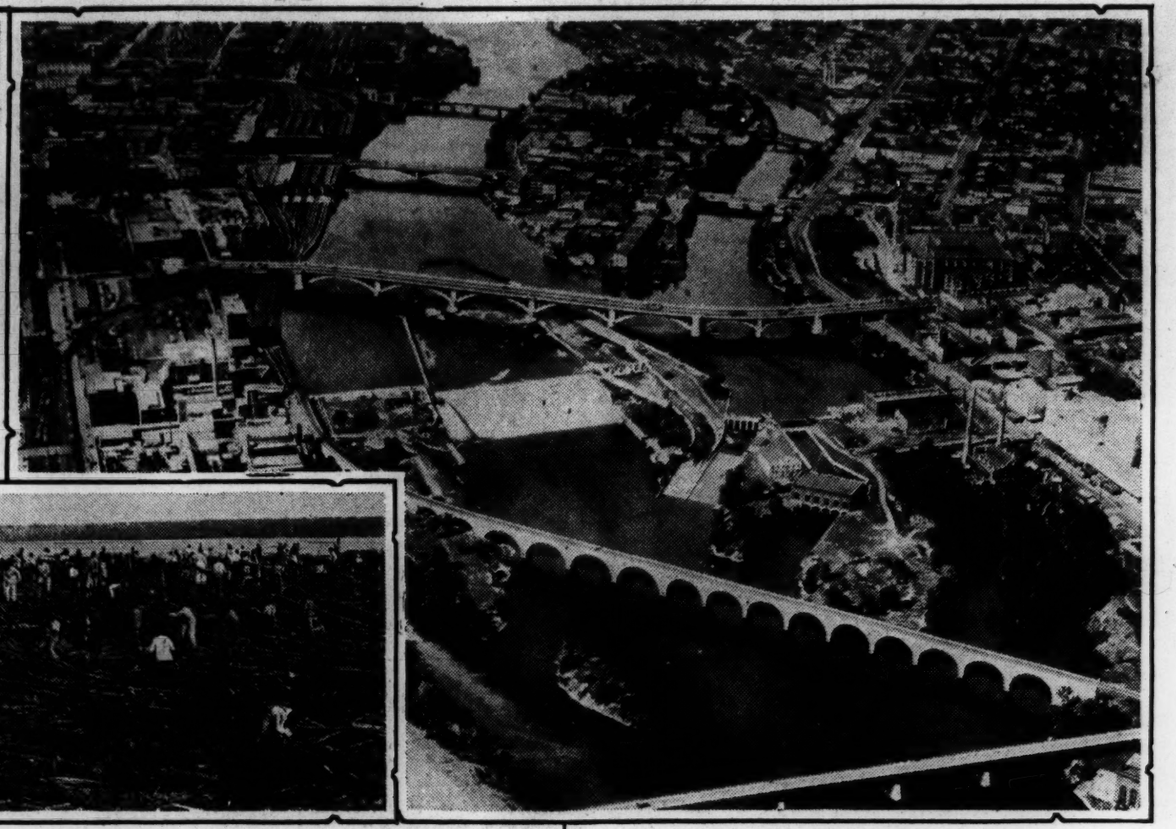
¶ President Hoover returns to Washington after his speech-making trip to Iowa. He makes more militant talks as his train halts. Congratulations pour in on the Des Moines address. Much is made of his charge against the Democratic pork barrel program in Congress: "Had it passed, it would have ended recovery. If it ever passes, it will end hope of recovery."

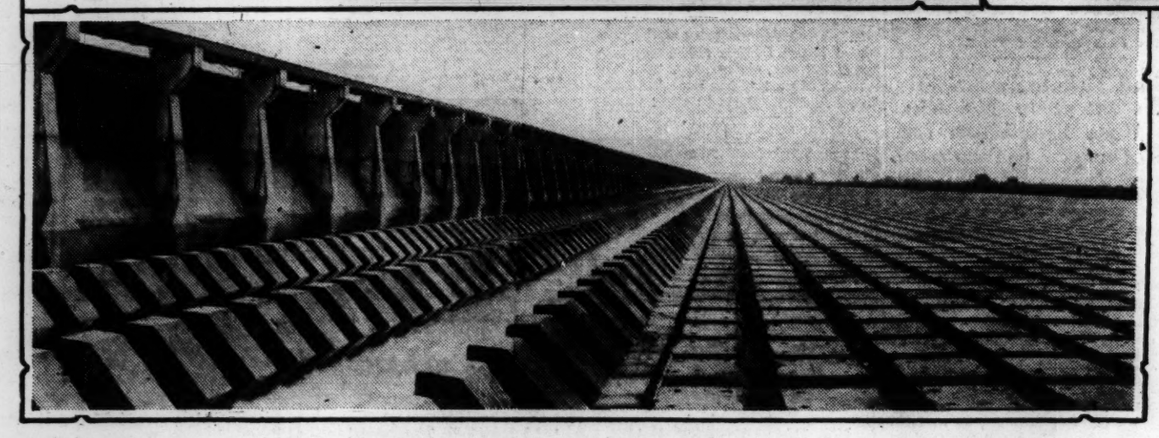
¶ Canada's Parliament meets to approve or reject many trade agreements made at the Ottawa Imperial Conference. The recent defeat of Government candidates presages a battle. From Australia comes news of the resignations of E. W. Hawker as Minister of Markets and Transportation and J. E. Fenton as Postmaster-General in protest of the agreements, just as Sir Herbert Samuel and other members resigned from the British Cabinet to fight from the stump. Today there is only one thing to distinguish an agreement from a disagreement—a little handful of harried statesmen making a minority a majority.

¶ Soviet Russia plans to revolutionize its package transportation system. Izvestia, a leading newspaper, shipped a roll of calico from Moscow to Rossosh, 486 miles away, and had it watched day and night. The package reached Rossosh in 29 days. About 50,000 other packages made equal speed. Izvestia says it is no wonder the farm peasants have ceased to work; things they order from the city never come. Transportation officials, in for a terrible turnover, disclose their degree of efficiency by their very indignation—They claim they should have been warned of the catch in that calico.

¶ Spain gets sorry news from the aristocrats it exiled to Villa Cisneros on the West African coast. Delayed by storms while being deported on the Espana V, the 138 noblemen, army officers and their families suffered hardships and hunger. They are now trying to build up homes in the garrison town which is swept every day by torrid winds from the desert. Suffering has already altered the exiles. They might now tolerate with joy, if given the opportunity, what they tried so hard to overthrow—the Republic of Spain.

Putting the Mississippi River in Its Place





Courtesy of Illinois Central Railroad to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper Left: Reminder of 1927 Flood at Egremont, Miss. Upper Right: Variety of Bridges Over River at Minneapolis. Middle Left: Weaving Mattress for Levee Protection, Lower River. Lower Left: Panorama of Major Portion of Complete Bonne Carre Spillway, Charles County, La.

MISSISSIPPI RESPONDS TO SAFETY WORK

Hoover Administration Hastens Harnessing of Mighty Flow

LEVEES FURTHER FLOOD CONTROL

Chain of Cheap Commercial Waterways Developed in Three-Year Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A far-reaching network of low-cost inland, freight-carrying waterways; Old Man River Mississippi, the once chronic rampager, brought at last under effective control; these are two dreams of many years which the national bread basket, otherwise the middle West, has seen to take form during the last 3½ years.

The romantic Mississippi, the beautiful Ohio's winding thoroughfare, the Missouri stretching away toward the Northwest, the Illinois cutting down across the corn-field prairie land, these and other parts of the mightiest river system in the world have all felt the energetic and busy hand of the present Administration at Washington.

There are mile on mile of new protective levees in the place of constantly shifting mud banks. Long stretches of revetment spell safety from floods for human lives and crops. New harbors and terminal facilities aid the transfer of water shipments to land; locks and dams by the scores facilitate navigation. It is a development in the national transportation system wholly new, and as yet far from fully appreciated, which leaders in river work survey as they check over a map of the nation's interior, showing projects completed or under way.

Nor is it, they are prompt to say, mere coincidence that much of the work has been completed and that other projects are rapidly pushed toward completion since Mr. Herbert Hoover took over the Presidency and the direction of the National Government. His Administration has done more for the use and safety of the riverways than any previous Administration simply because, as they put it, no President before him so fully understood what needed to be done or so earnestly sought its consummation.

Hoover Early Supporter

As Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Hoover appeared before the Missouri River Improvement Conference, in Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 19, 1925, and said: "If we were to make a survey of the many great problems of progress that lie before us, the development of the whole of our internal waterways would stand at the forefront."

Subsequently, as a member of the Coolidge Cabinet, at Chicago, at Minneapolis, at St. Louis, and elsewhere, he made it plain that he regarded the inland waterways a matter of "supreme national importance," to borrow his own designation. According to the sponsors of waterways development in the middle West, the record of the Hoover Administration more than fulfills the expectations which its leader's remarks of a few years ago gave rise to.

If the development of the riverways as a commercial system has known no previous period of comparable progress, neither has the building of flood control structures. The great need for the latter Mr. Hoover saw first hand when he visited the flooded areas of the lower Mississippi laid waste by the high water of 1926-27.

Many were the problems that had to be surmounted in the improvement of the lower Mississippi. First of all, the engineers faced a task staggering in its sheer immensity. From Cairo, Ill., to the Gulf of Mexico lay an overflow area 600 miles long and 50 miles wide through which passed the drainage from a watershed 1,240,000 square miles in extent. As far north as the mouth of the Ohio, the river ran a 1,000,000 cubic feet a second, a volume more than doubled in flood time.

How high should the levees be built? What should be the shape of a cross-section to keep the line of saturation well within the base? To what extent could easily available embankment material be relied upon? How could the river side of the levees best be protected from wave wash? What effect would the the construction of levees have on the river bed and gauge heights? It was a gigantic undertaking which had to be considered from numerous standpoints, including those of the engineer, the navigator, the farmer, the shipper, the landowner and the taxpayer.

Channel Under Control

Today as a result of the tremendous amount of work that has been done there is a definitely controlled channel in the lower river, so protected that in many places a former flood flow width of 50 miles has been confined to a course less than a mile across. The story of the work is told in the detailed reports of the army engineers, published in large volumes of hundreds of pages, but the realization of how much it means to the nation warrants the reading.

The first fiscal year which lay wholly within the Hoover Administration was that which began July 1, 1929. Up to that time the United States Government had expended a total of $205,396,000 on flood control on the Mississippi and its tributaries. Two years later, or after the report for the fiscal year 1930-31 had been

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Hoover, Back in Washington, Makes Plans for Next Move

Possibly May Go to Pacific Coast, So Profound Was Effect of Des Moines Speech—Puts Quietus on 'Intolerable Falsehoods'

By RICHARD L. STROUT

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6—President Hoover arrived back at the White House this morning to find a stack of congratulatory telegrams awaiting him and a new complexion placed on the political situation by his aggressive foray into the wavering corn belt.

Republican political advisers called on Mr. Hoover today to praise the tenor of his Des Moines speech, and to consider the next move in the militant campaign which has been mapped out for the remaining month of the presidential drive.

The immediate question to be settled is the coming itinerary of Mr. Hoover, and the number of additional speeches and trips which he will make from the capital in the course of presenting the Administration's case. Republicans are highly pleased by the trip to Des Moines, the reception accorded the candidate on stations going and coming, and by the statement issued by the Chief Executive yesterday at Fort Wayne, Indiana, charging the Democrats with an effort to distort his motives.

It was said by Republican callers at the Executive Mansion that Mr. Hoover's trip had succeeded in humanizing the election campaign by inserting the personal element as well as presenting the Republican case for "sound" financial leadership against alleged Democratic "recklessness." It was indicated also that Mr. Hoover had sounded the keynote which will be heard later in his campaign in attacking the record of the Democratic-controlled so-called "pork barrel" House of Representatives, in connection with the fight for economic recovery. This Republican point of view was summed up as follows in the words of President Hoover: "Had their program passed, it would have been the end of recovery. If it ever passes it will end hope of recovery."

Mr. Hoover today discussed proposals for further speeches with his advisers and an announcement is expected shortly. Uncertainty has been caused as to all programs for the President's movements announced earlier, because of the new note of hopefulness injected by the Des Moines speech, and it is said in some quarters that even a trip to the far West may now be considered. Others, however, believe Mr. Hoover will confine himself to only two or three more addresses.

Republican leaders in the mid-western states are urging President Hoover to visit them and duplicate his Des Moines speech. The prospect

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McKee Loses; Must Face Election On Nov. 8 for Mayor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 6—The Court of Appeals, highest New York State tribunal, handed down a ruling today calling for an election for Mayor of New York City on Nov. 8 to fill the unexpired term of Mayor James J. Walker, who resigned under fire on Sept. 1.

The case went to the high court on appeal from the Appellate Division and its decision today upholds the Appellate ruling.

It says, "In the matter of the application of David MacAdams, applicant for a peremptory order of mandamus against F. Howard Cohen and others, respondents; Joseph V. McKee, Acting Mayor, recipient, order affirmed without costs on the authority of the people."

A precedent for the ruling was set about six years ago when a vacancy occurred in the Albany Mayor's office. The court held then it must be filled by election. The present ruling is based on that.

September Saw Boom in Hosiery

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—Mr. Earl Constantine, managing director of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, said today that in September the hosiery industry enjoyed one of the biggest months in its history on the volume of business signed up.

"A large portion of such orders was on the lower prices which were prevailing until about Sept. 10," Mr. Constantine said. "But a substantial portion has been on the higher prices which have been established since that date.

"Most of the mills are operating at full, or near full, capacity and their orders on hand will keep them thus occupied through November, and, in many instances, throughout December.

Mail Order Sales Up

CHICAGO, Oct. 6 (AP)—Merchandise sales reported by Montgomery Ward & Co. today indicated a better than normal seasonal upturn. The company's September sales totaled 12.70 per cent above those of August, and made a considerably better comparison with a year ago than has been customary in recent months.

GIRL SCOUTING AIDS NATIONS IN SOLVING ISSUES

Meeting Told Order Building Type of Woman World Most Needs

By MARY HORNADAY

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIRGINIA BEACH, Va., Oct. 6—The type of woman Girl Scouting builds is helping in many nations to solve problems facing the world, was the report brought to the eighteenth annual convention of the Girl Scouts here today by speakers who participated in three international gatherings of Girl Scouts and Girl Guides during the last year.

Devoting themselves to an international session, the 300 delegates heard of progress made by the world-wide Girl Scout family in promoting understanding between nations. Adult speakers were Mrs. James Storrow of Boston, member of the International Committee of Girl Scouts and donor of the world chalet recently opened at Adelboden, Switz., and Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady, delegate to the seventh World Conference of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts at Bucze, Poland, in August. In addition, two active members of the Scouts presented youth's view of the value of international gatherings. They were Miss Mary Emma Allen of Tennessee, who attended the opening of the chalet, and Miss Mary Clay of Kentucky, who was present in the international rally in Ireland last July.

Forty Scout leaders from nine nations have just completed the first international training course at the world chalet and all are enthusiastic over the benefits gleaned from the best ideas of all the countries repre-

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THINGS PRESENT

How many of us have considered the fact that the annual toll levied by crime ($11,000,000,000 to $13,000,000,000 a year!) exceeds annual cost of carrying on the World War? "Crime Responsibility," an editorial, is a thoughtful discussion of the problem.

Today we enjoy another travelogue with Mr. Gilmore: "Tasmania the Beautiful" on the Home Forum page.

Another of the Editor's Puzzles appears on the Daily Features page. A corrected copy (not necessarily the correct copy, for styles differ) appears somewhere among the advertisements. If you like these puzzles, they will be continued.

AND THINGS TO COME

Are there as many fatalities from alcoholism under prohibition as there were in the days of the open saloon? You know that the answer is "No." But if you need facts to support it, look in tomorrow's "Prohibition Facts."

Friday brings the new Household page.

Insull Crash May Bring Better Public Safeguard

Utilities Failure Following Kreuger Debacle Expected to Lead to Changes in Laws Governing Sale of Securities

By GEORGE R. ERICSON

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The collapse of the $2,000,000,000 Middle West Utilities Company, petitioned into receivership last April, and bringing with it indictments for embezzlement and larceny against Samuel Insull and Martin Insull, has now carried with it into bankruptcy the $240,000,000 Insull Utility Investments, Inc., and the $150,000,000 Corporation Securities Company. Following so closely the Kreuger crash, this new debacle is expected to bring repercussions that may change the laws of the country and place greater safeguard for the public in the distribution of securities far removed from the earning power of operating companies and which represent but a tenuous hold on physical assets often mortgaged close to the safety point.

Already members of the executive committee of the Utilities Consumers and Investors League of Chicago are demanding a shakeup of the Illinois Commerce Commission personnel, and a change in the state laws to

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Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

69 — Does War Generally Produce a Crime Wave?

WE NEED not go back to medieval wars for evidences of a crime wave following a great war. In those times, the turning loose of hordes of mercenary soldiers, inured to killing, trained and hired for that purpose, naturally produced a period of terrorism. Our own Civil War will serve as an illustration.

To begin with, large numbers of young men became accustomed to violence, that is, killing, and to foraging on the country. It was too much to expect that every one of them would return instantly to the ways and the standards of peace. If one in a thousand, finding difficulty in making an honest living, and making use of what he had learned in the war, turned criminal, there would be a crime wave.

As a matter of fact, there was. Train robberies were common occurrences during the 20 years following the Civil War. Bank robberies were almost as common. Holdups were a daily occurrence. Moreover, there were gangsters. Those who remember those days are familiar with such names as the Younger gang, the James gang, the Dalton gang and many others. They rode horses instead of automobiles and used Colt forty-fives instead of machine guns. Modern gangsters appear rather small in comparison with the gangsters of that day, in boldness, resourcefulness, and general intelligence. Modern technology has given the gangsters of today their only advantage.

On the whole, the post-war slump seems a better explanation of the crime wave of 1865 to 1885 than prohibition. Yet wets pronounce the so-called crime wave of today a product of prohibition.

Taxpayers Told To Direct Budget For Lower Rates

Taxpayers should not revolt against the accomplished fact of a raised tax rate, but should turn to and supervise the enacting of next year's budget in accordance with the economies essential to a reduced tax rate, Mr. R. C. Maddux, official of the New England Council in charge of promoting taxpayers' associations, said today.

Referring to protest meetings being planned in Somerville and Watertown, he declared the only sane action lies in taking steps to reduce appropriations. A tax strike is, he continued, disastrous to a municipality. As in the case of Chelsea, where such a strike was declared, announcement of the revolt resulted in suspension by the banks of credit for tax-anticipation warrants.

The citizens who come raging to the City Hall protesting the new rates are for the most part partners to the thing they protest, in the opinion of Mr. Maddux. They elected the town officials who are acting for them; they even voted or permitted to be passed the budget appropriations that have led to the undesired tax boost. Declaring the tax rise in Somerville to be so exorbitant that extravagance is clearly indicated, he said it would have the value of focusing attention on municipal spendthrifts and teach people what to do to avoid assessments.

Any form of rebellion is discountenanced by the New England Council, which has been active in furthering the formation of taxpayers' associations throughout New England. The council urges, according to Mr. Maddux, coöperation with local officials, not acquiescence in every step leading up to high tax rates and then virulent attack on the administration.

DRY EMPLOYEES ARE INSISTED ON BY WET OWNERS

Great Rubber Plants Run on Strictly Prohibition Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 6—Industry of pre-prohibition days, with its long list of factory absentees, its Monday morning tardiness, and its appalling accident lists, has long since proved to outstanding industrial leaders here the value of temperance in industry.

Too well they remember the bad social conditions which existed among the families of their employees in those days of the open saloon. They cannot help but see how today the industrial pay roll spreads and encompasses many things which it could not do in the days when men, leaving the factory, entered the nearest saloon and spent all but their coal and rent money, and sometimes even that, for drink.

Today the homes of factory workers in Akron are comfortably furnished. Passing by the modest little homes on the streets surrounding the great rubber plants, one hears from almost every door the strains of the radio. The radio industry has thrived on prohibition. Children of employees have been clothed comfortably and fed under prohibition.

On Sundays one finds two-thirds of the factory employees riding in their own cars on the highways and byways of the city. The fact that both the Goodyear and the Firestone companies have to re-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

French Strive Against Isolation

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Anglo-Saxon Friendship Valued Highly; Consultation Proves Beneficial to Germany

★ ★ ★

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

Although the Accord of Confidence signed by France and Great Britain is, as a diplomatic document, without substance, since it merely expressed in general terms the commonplace idea that there should be consultations whenever it is deemed necessary, and moreover was still further diluted by the adherence of other countries, there is no doubt that French policy definitely aims at a renewal of Franco-British collaboration.

M. Edouard Herriot is not only deeply desirous of keeping British opinion on the side of France but he likewise attaches great importance to acting in accordance with American opinion.

In a number of matters that normally arouse entirely different reactions in France and England it has been apparent that the French Prime Minister has made every effort to avoid any expression of thought which would run counter to Anglo-Saxon views. He went so far on the receipt of the German memorandum on disarmament as to send his cabinet chief, M. Marcel Ray, to London with the draft of his proposed answer. It was understood that he sought British approval in advance, but when the British insisted that M. Ray's mission was for purposes of information and not of consultation M. Herriot made no demur.

It was obvious to those acquainted with French manners that special pains had been taken to tone down the French response in order not to shock what was supposed to be British—and incidentally American

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'EL' TRUSTEES DENY EXCESSIVE SERVICE COSTS

Point to Annual Saving of $4,000,000 in Period of Three Years

Trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway defended their lines today against charges of excessive operating costs by pointing out that since Jan. 1, 1929, during which period the present board has been in office, annual operating expenses have been reduced by $4,000,000.

The statement issued today at Elevated headquarters was a reply to the report of the Public Utilities Commission, made to Gov. Joseph B. Ely, which pointed out that "resolute and sincere management" could save the lines $3,000,000 annually. The investigation was authorized by the last Legislature because of a deficit shown by the company.

Attention was called by the trustees, headed by Mr. Henry I. Harriman, chairman, to the two fundamental duties of the board which they declared, in part, were conflicting. These were "to give adequate service to the public and at the same time keep the costs of the road as low as is consistent with such service."

In reply to the Utilities Commission's recommendation further to reduce the present force of employees, the trustees pointed out that in 1919 more than 10,000 employees were on the pay rolls of the company as compared to the "present figure of 7064, the lowest in more than 23 years."

"Further drastic reductions in employees," the statement read, "endangers service and increases unemployment. Since Jan. 1, 1927, the annual operating expenses have been reduced $6,000,000 and during the first eight months of the present calendar year these expenses have been reduced by $1,423,000 more. These economies are in addition to savings effected by reorganization of capital structure."

ecause of its intimate touch with the complicated machinery of operating a railway as well as its close association with those who receive the service, the board felt justified in opposing further "economies at a rate so fast as to demoralize organization and service."

Reductions in wages, a cut in the number of public trustees from three to five, consolidation of car houses, removal of rental offices from Park Square to the South Station and reductions in various department forces were the fundamental recommendations made by the commission to effect its proposed reductions in operating costs.

DENNETT FAVORS FOUR-DAY WEEK

Declaring that a radical reform is the only way to get the millions of unemployed back to work, Mr. Carl P. Dennett, official of the National Economy League, strongly urged the four-day week before the brokers' division of the Real Estate Exchange yesterday. Even the five-day week is inadequate to demobilize the workless; the shorter week might do it, he said.

Considering the effect of Government relief measures on real estate and real estate credit, he explained how the Reconstruction Finance Corporation could aid in promoting rehabilitation of slum areas. He presented the corporation as eager to further such projects.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Traffic Club of New England: "Marine Night," dinner meeting; address, "The St. Lawrence Power and Waterways Project," by Mr. Henry I. Harriman, president, United States Chamber of Commerce; musical program; Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6:30.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture, "Hawaii," by Mr. Norman C. Smith, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8. Open to public.

Boston Quota Club: Dinner meeting, Dr. Albert C. Dieffenbach, editor of "Christian Register," guest speaker, Brittany Coffee Shop, 222 Newbury Street, 6:30.

New England Food Show, Mechanics Building, until 10, through Oct. 15.

Theaters

Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 8:15.

Plymouth—Jane Cowl in "The Man With a Load of Mischief," 8:20.

Copley—"The Squeaker," 8:30.

Fine Arts—"Die Lustigen Weiber von Wien," film, at 1, 3:07, 5:14, 7:21, 9:28 p. m.

Metropolitan—"Cabin in the Cotton," film, at 11:45 a. m., 2:25, 4:55, 7:45, 10:25 p. m. Also Fabien Sevitzsky's Concert Ensemble.

EVENTS TOMORROW

New England Food Show, Mechanics Building, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., through Oct. 15.

Conference of Social Work: Meetings, address, "The Sociologist Looks at Social Work," by Prof. Robert M. McIver, Columbia University; New Ocean House, Swampscott, all day.

Playcrafters of Boston: Meeting, talk, "Costuming for the Little Theatre Groups," by Miss Eleanor A. Fayerweather, Choate School art director, home of Mrs. Lotz Mansfield, 1750 Beacon Street, afternoon.

Lowell Institute: Second lecture in series, "Economic Policy Under the Stuarts," by Mr. E. Lipson, Oxford; "Agrarian Policy: The Control of Industry by the State"; lecture hall, 491 Boylston Street, 5.

Founders Club: Luncheon in honor of Mrs. Howard Balzer, Women's Republican Club, Beacon Street, 12.

Theaters

Copley—"The Squeaker," 2:30.

Fine Arts—"Die Lustigen Weiber von Wein," film, at 1:00, 3:07, 5:14, 7:21, 9:28 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Modern French prints; contemporary American prints; ship models presented by J. Templeman Coolidge; galleries of Japanese screens and lacquer; photographs by Alfred Stieglitz. Also Chelsea Porcelains, presented by Richard C. Paine; Eighteenth Century Continental Silver.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge—Contemporary German art.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—General exhibition in main gallery, for which no closing date is assigned.

Casson Galleries, 572 Boylston Street—General exhibition.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—General exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 59 Boylston Street—American Masters. Through Oct. 15.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop 5A Park Street—Drawings by Charles Livingston Bull.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual fall members' exhibition.

Goodspeed Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Aquatints by Cornelis Ploos van Amstel. Drawings by Emanuele Romano. Through Oct. 29.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Portraits in oil and red chalk by Hazel M. Kimball.

Children's Art Center, 26 Rutland Street—Pallette-knife paintings by Francis Orville Libby. Through Oct. 15.

Whadjo Gallery, 168 Dartmouth Street—General exhibition.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

The Would-Be Romeo

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Factory Owners for Repeal, But Demand Workers Be Dry

(Continued from Page 1)

serve great parking grounds for the cars of their employees adds one more count on the side of temperance in the eyes of these factory leaders.

Nor do they hesitate to admit that thrift and individual progress among employees have markedly increased since pre-prohibition days.

Workers Must Be Dry

In the factories themselves, temperance and sobriety prevail as company policies. No employee can come to work in a state of inebriation without being discharged immediately. Outside of work hours the same temperate behavior is expected.

"None of our employees shall use intoxicating liquors while on duty or before going to duty," states the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company. And Goodyear declares that it goes hard with any company employee who is seen about the city under the influence of liquor.

What is more, Mr. Harvey S. Firestone himself is a teetotaler — never touches liquor in any form.

Similar policies as to temperance prevail at Goodyear, and Mr. Paul Litchfield, its president, made clear the company policy in this respect seven years ago. His long experience in the manufacturing end of the business, as superintendent and vice-president of production, had convinced him of the value of temperance in industry, in its reduction of absenteeism, in improving safety conditions in the plant, and in promoting thrift and industry.

In face of continued insistence upon temperance for their company employees, the recent statements of these two great leaders of Akron industry, both of whom are teetotalers, are of exceptional interest. Last June 15, Mr. Firestone issued this statement:

"I have for years been very active in the interests of temperance. I have been equally active for prohibition, believing it was for the best interests of the people and for a time it was a great help.

"However, due to the fact that prohibition is not being successfully enforced, and is working in many ways to the public detriment, especially resulting in disrespect for law and order, I have come to the conclusion that the Eighteenth Amendment should be repealed.

Wants It Out of Politics

"I sincerely hope that both the Republican and Democratic Party will adopt a repeal plank in their platform, thus taking the prohibition question out of politics as it is obscuring from the country the real vital economic issues of today which so sadly need our best thoughts and our unselfish and undivided efforts and energy."

In the neighboring Goodyear factory, Mr. Litchfield has indicated that he remitted none of his belief in temperance when he gave as his opinion that the present prohibition plan had fallen short of its goal, and that another remedy should be found.

"Twelve years," he said, "have taught us there is a distinct difference between constitutional prohibition and temperance. I believe in temperance. Intemperate workers in big industry jeopardize their own safety and the safety of their associates. But the Eighteenth Amendment is not the answer and I believe it should be repealed."

"We have watched the results of confusing a moral principle with the science of government. They have been deplorable in many respects. As a matter of fact, I believe this confusion has resulted in a general weakening of our entire governmental structure.

"We have also seen the evils of the saloon. Some place between the two extremes we should find a more practical manner of controlling through the state, abuses of the liquor traffic. The cause of true temperance can be better served on some such middle ground."

North Dakota Drys Firm In Intent to Maintain State Prohibition Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FARGO, N. D.—North Dakota, which by its State Constitution prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquor 40 years before adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, is listed as one of the six key states forming the arch of defense against repeal of national prohibition, in a letter by Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, chairman of the National Prohibition Board of Strategy.

"My own conviction," he said, "is that the most important matter from the standpoint of holding the Eighteenth Amendment, is to hold our lines and the state prohibition laws of North Dakota, Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona and Colorado.

"To lose these state fights, without question in my judgment, means the loss of the Eighteenth Amendment. If the prohibition forces can win these fights, in my judgment, it is possible that fact may have a sufficient effect, not only upon members of Congress from those states, but members of Congress from other states, to hold our lines in Congress."

Dr. Cherrington's letter was received by Dr. Thomas W. Gales, superintendent of the North Dakota Anti-Saloon League, in connection with the campaign that is getting under way to preserve the prohibitory clause in the state constitution which goes before the voters at the Nov. 8 election. Under the leadership of Dr. Gales the recently organized Constitution Defenders of North Dakota, is launching one of the most thorough campaigns in defense of the prohibitory clause ever attempted in this commonwealth. It is an amalgamation of all the temperance and anti-liquor agencies in the state.

In every county an organization organization is reported to have been set up. More than 3000 volunteer workers have been enrolled in a campaign to get the dry voters out on election day.

"We know the majority of the people of North Dakota still favor prohibition," Dr. Gales says, "but the enemies of prohibition have been untiring and relentless in their efforts to befuddle the issues, to make the people believe that prosperity can be brought back by a return of the liquor traffic.

"We know that alcohol has not changed. It is still a habit-forming narcotic poison that strikes at and strikes down human character with relentless cruelty and turns loose all the viciousness of the lowest part of our natures.

"We know that drunkenness is still a deadly evil, only a little less devastating than war, leaving in its train disease, insanity, poverty, disgrace and death.

"The liquor business has not changed. It lost its respectability when made an outlaw, but it is still the same 'deceiver' and all who listen to its promises are not wise. Prohibition has not changed. It is still the only method yet devised to deal in an effective way with any great evil."

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Showers and colder tonight; Friday fair and colder; fresh south winds shifting to westerly Friday.

Maine: Cloudy with rain tonight and possibly in east portion Friday morning; colder Friday and in central and west portions tonight.

New Hampshire: Cloudy and colder, preceded by rain tonight; Friday fair and colder.

Vermont: Cloudy and colder tonight, preceded by rain; Friday partly cloudy; colder except in extreme northwest portion.

Massachusetts: Cloudy and colder tonight, preceded by rain; Friday partly cloudy; colder in east portion.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy and colder, preceded by rain this afternoon and possibly early tonight; Friday partly cloudy anad colder.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong south winds shifting to west over south portion late this afternoon or early tonight and over north portion late tonight or Friday morning; weather overcast, precided by rain tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	70	72	Montreal ...	54	68
Bismarck ...	44	70	New Orleans.	52	66
Boston	70	75	Nantucket ..	66	70
Buffalo	44	58	New York ...	68	72
Calgary	56	80	Norfolk, Va..	74	82
Charleston ..	38	46	North Platte.	34	64
Chicago	32	76	Philadelphia.	70	78
Cincinnati ...	36	58	Phoenix,Ariz.	68	92
Denver	50	72	Pittsburgh ...	46	54
Eastport, Me.	58	62	Portland, Me.	62	66
Hatteras	78	82	Raleigh	56	82
Honolulu,T.H.	..	84	St. Louis ...	40	48
7 p. m. Oct. 5	78	..	St. Paul	40	54
Helena,Mont.	50	78	Salt Lake City	48	70
Huron, S. D.	38	58	San Francisco	56	64
Jacksonville..	64	86	Santa Fe,N.M.	38	64
Kansas City..	40	48	Seattle	54	62
Key West ...	80	90	Tampa	60	88
Los Angeles .	62	78	Washington.	48	76
Memphis	42	52	Wichita,Kan.	38	56
Miami, Fla...	78	86	Williston,N.D.	40	78

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 6
B—Maximum Oct. 5.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 3:54 p. m., Friday 4:41 a. m.
Height of tides 9.5 feet, 7.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:48 p. m.

WATERTOWN TAX RATE BRINGS OBJECTIONS

As in the case of Somerville, citizens of Watertown have greeted the announcement of a $3.60 rise in the tax rate to a new high of $30, with a call for a meeting of taxpayers to see what can be done about it. The meeting is scheduled for next Monday and will be promoted by the newly formed taxpayers' council, sponsored by the Watertown Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. A. E. Casgrain, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, declared that appropriations could have been cut from 10 to 25 per cent. Exoneration for the selectmen was sought by Mr. Edward D. Holland, chairman of the board of selectmen in the statement that only a fractional part of the town's expenditures are under the control of the board.

PERU NAMES MAURTUA

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 6 (AP)—Mr. Victor M. Maurtua, prominent Peruvian jurist and former Minister to Brazil, has been appointed Peruvian delegate to the conciliation commission at Washington which will consider the dispute between Peru and Colombia over occupation of the border town of Leticia.

PENNSYLVANIA ROAD'S LOADINGS

Pennsylvania Railroad's freight handlings for the week ended Oct. 1 totaled 89,897 cars compared with 88,424 in the preceding week. The decrease from 1931 was 23.6 per cent compared with a comparative loss of 22.4 per cent in the previous week.

Russia Displaying Food Delicacies At Boston Fair

Noah's wife, the same who serves as hostess to "de Lawd God" of Green Pastures fame, gave a chicken fry instead of the proverbial "fish-fry" for those fortunate enough to be at Mechanics Hall this noon, for the second day of the annual New England Food Show.

Miss Susie Sutton's presence was one of the many features arranged by food fair officials over a 10-day period to furnish hints to New England housewives as to how to make the most of their household talents. The show will continue through Oct. 15, excluding Sunday, Oct. 9.

In evident expectation of holding one of the numbers which will entitle them to one of the many prizes the management is awarding, throngs packed the gayly decorated exhibition hall and crowded around the booths in which were displayed foodstuffs and household equipment, representing every food and appliance firm in New England.

One of the novel features of the show is a display of food delicacies by Soviet Russia, the first time, officials state, that this country has been represented at a New England exhibit. Sprats from the depths of the Red Sea, a choice Russian tit-bit, are displayed at the fair along with the famous and expensive Romanof caviar and the royal sturgeon, widely distributed in the fresh and salt waters of the north temperate zone.

Motion Pictures

"Jardin Fantastique"

A secret garden was disclosed to the friends of the Fine Arts Theater last evening at a party held late in the evening after the film show was over. Artists, actors, musicians and other professional people joined in the congratulatory atmosphere. A representative of the Mayor of Boston made a speech and Miss Erica Karawina, the artist who invented and executed the highly original decorations, was presented to the company. There was a very modern magic in the air, when flashlights shot out their impish, sudden tongues, and the marvel of television was revealed in a special broadcast.

With admirable ingenuity the management has transformed a mere roof into a roof garden and named it "Jardin Fantastique." The surrounding brick walls have been given a fuliginous coating to set off Miss Karawina's charming color drawings. A central fountain is ornamented with an unusual figure of wrought metal, by the same artist. There are gay, multicolored wall lights and an antique lantern (discovered back stage) in a corner. Shrubbery and yellow paint help to conceal the every-day utility of fire-escapes, and there are angular modernistic seats made up apparently of old boxes, black oilcloth, bright paint and vivid imagination.

This modernistic version of a fairyland-under-the-stars is the latest unexpected attraction offered the patrons of the theater. M. L.

INDIANA OIL GROUP USING STAGGER PLAN

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 6—Through staggering its work, the Standard Oil Company of Indiana has been able to keep at work 1000 men whose services would otherwise have become unnecessary, Mr. Edward G. Seubert, president, reported at the company's annual industrial relations conference.

Mr. Seubert said he was convinced of the economic value of stretching out available work as far as possible, and that the company was at present engaged in studies looking to broader distribution of work to provide employment for more persons. Even though the company might have accomplished the same work with fewer men on full time schedules with greater economy, Mr. Seubert said they "felt that employment of the maximum number of men, even if only on part-time, was necessary to aid recovery."

WEALTH IN HOLIDAY CLUB

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 6 (AP)—Approximately $1,000,000 will be released for commerce in Worcester early in December, when annual Christmas club checks are mailed, according to estimates made yesterday by eight Worcester banking institutions.

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Best fresh dressed fowl (4 lbs. and up), lb	25c	Best oysters, large, selected, qt	50c
Best legs of young lamb, lb	21c	Heavy Cream, jar	12½c
Best forequarter lamb, lb	9c	3 cans Campbell's tomato soup	19c
Park's best sausage, lb	25c	Pure cider vinegar, gal	25c
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WOMEN TO PUT WEIGHT BEHIND REVIVAL PLANS

Program Now Being Worked Out for Coast-to-Coast Campaign

By JANET MABIE

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A few years ago in Quebec City, early one morning, a steam roller lost its brakes at the top of a mile-long hill. When it got to the bottom, chairs and tables had been thrown out of place, and dishes crashed off the shelves in every house the mad thing had roared by in its descent.

The only bright spot in the proceedings was the triumphant stance maintained by the singularly responsible pilot of the contraption, who had clung to his wheel and at least had seen to it that the monster got to the bottom of the hill by a straight route, without colliding with any houses in its passage.

If you think back over the speech President Hoover made in Des Moines on the night of Oct. 4, there will be seen some resemblance between the incident of the steam roller, its driver and the effect of the performance on its neighborhood, and the present economic dislocation to which the President gave his full attention.

If you will think a little further with me to an ancient little house in the quiet town of Amesbury, Mass., I will show you a simple-mannered, well-informed woman, Mrs. Esther Taber Fox, research expert and feminist, who is working unobtrusively on the few remaining details of a wise and enlightened program by which the women of the United States will rise in their power to put the economic life of the country back to rights, after the steam roller of a world-wide economic disturbance has rushed downhill past their homes, confusing the normal tone of their lives, and throwing their belongings about, divided or broken.

Knows Strength in Simplicity

It is clear that Mrs. Fox is one who understands the use of simple words that everyone can understand. She knows that one can talk to people about constructive economic action for mutual benefit, but that when a speaker tells them that "manufacturers cannot produce goods, people cannot be employed to make goods, distributors cannot sell goods if consumers will not buy," he will have said the same thing, and cut down the time required to understand it into the bargain.

I suppose at some time there has been someone who believed that the making and baking of bread was a process which could not be dramatized, teaching an on the whole stupid process far more quickly and effectively than a stodgy chemical analysis of the ingredients could.

And so with the factors involved in restoring the national life. Mrs. Fox does not evade the analysis, but she is planning to have an explanation of the job to be done go forth to the women of the country in such simple, everyday terms as to be readily understood.

When a woman cleans her house she goes down the list: Take the curtains down and wash them. Wash the windows and the paint. Dust the walls. Clean out closets. Take up the rugs and have them cleaned. Oil the floors. Vacuum the furniture. Throw the trash away, and put everything back in its place clean and in order.

Men Sometimes in the Way

Some of the jobs are what is politely called too heavy for women to undertake by themselves. Men are given those to do. But men don't decide whether the curtains can be mended or must be renewed. And whether the paint will stand washing and whether the rugs will hold together in the cleaning process.

A lot of men's work in the economic restoration process has been done. Governmental machinery, which is properly left to government because it is heavy and complex, is in motion, vibrating smoothly and good for the requisite run. Now is the time for individuals to begin the details. Men, women and children, not a few chosen ones. All. But they have to know what to do, before they can do it.

The women of the United States are potentially a powerful functional unit. They have no liking for red tape. They don't want to be all day and into the evening, at the job.

Mrs. Fox recommends a national women's economic council. It is not impossible that some such organization as the General Federation of Women's Clubs might undertake its selection. After all, what woman's interest in the country is not included in the federation mechanism?

Tips on How to Spend

The country has been divided into community trade districts. Some woman is going to cross the United States by airplane explaining to women the structure of business and the effect upon business of the spending of all the household money in the United States. It is Mr. Owen D. Young who says that "the ultimate power is vested in the consumer."

"If women get to talking about the things for which they habitually spend their money, a level can be arrived at to be communicated to manufacturers to guide them in their production," Mrs. Fox says. "There will be a disappearance of overproduction. Manufacturers will be able to sell what they produce. Consumers will have what they need and want. Money will circulate. The world will get back on its feet."

Women don't buy fundamentals of government. They buy beans and cotton goods and shoes and corn and soap and paraffin to seal their jams and jellies with. But the beans and soap and paraffin set in motion fundamentals of government and women need to know why, and that is what Mrs. Fox has been getting ready to do, make the information available, in terms they can readily understand and use to the good of themselves and the nation of which they are a part.

Will Be No Rushing About

You will not see any trucks laden with literature rushing through your streets yet, to tell you about this plan. You will hear about it, here and there. In the manner of the Farmer's Almanac. That's the way to get facts circulated. Someone stands on a street corner and says "Did you know . . .?" and someone else goes to another corner, and meets a man or woman and says, "Say, I heard that . . ." and news gets around.

A lot of women are asking themselves and each other what they can do in the restoration work.

There is one fundamental that is always good. Buy quality goods. Mrs. Fox's plan is not the only one to emphasize the importance of that. You can buy six quality things or nine shoddy things, but in the end, if you buy shoddy, you will have spent more money than you would have spent for quality goods, and received far less actual value.

I did not take it from Mrs. Fox that this plan was to be thrust on people, whether or no. It is simply an accumulation of facts and recommendations for their use, which will be made available for people who want them. The facts are sound. They have been gathered from such unquestionable sources as the Harvard Business Library and all sorts of other reliable centers. The great fact is that they have been arranged in good order so that you can learn, and not merely read yourself into a daze over them.

Women want a measure of peace and security restored. Not without being willing to work to help bring that about. And that idea gave Mrs. Fox her idea, and Mrs. James Potter of Detroit gave the house, and a lot of co-workers have given unselfishly of their abilities.

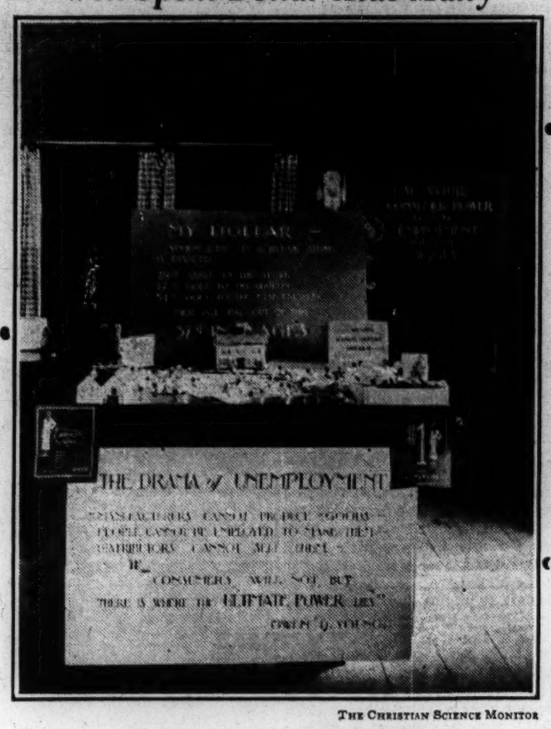
Then, as Mr. Loring A. Schuler has repeatedly set forth in the Ladies' Home Journal, it becomes a matter which is up to the women.

BONUS SEEKERS PLAN VISIT TO CAPITAL

UNIONTOWN, Penna., Oct. 6 (AP)—With the nation's capital as its next objective, the Bonus Expeditionary Force prepared today to wind up its first national convention.

Eight men and two women chosen yesterday will depart for Washington as soon as the convention is adjourned. They will carry resolutions adopted demanding "public recognition" of the B. E. F. and payment of adjusted compensation certificates. The convention finally adopted a platform embracing a score of points including a declaration to incorporate the organization as the Bonus Expeditionary Force, with headquarters in New York City.

Well-Spent Dollar Aids Many



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHART SHOWS DRAMA OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Specialized Training Proposed For Business of Government

North Carolina Institute the Beginning of Movement to Strengthen and Render Competent the Carrying On of Public Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—In the formal opening of its Institute of Government, which has just taken place here, North Carolina has struck a note both of promise and challenge to American government as a business.

Its promise lies in the pioneering path which it breaks and its challenge in the opportunity which it offers for measuring up to its possibilities—as yet little more than outlined—in aroused vision, arduous work and concrete results foreshadowed by the plan.

That North Carolina herself is rallying to the need seemed apparent from the nature of the gathering. Seven hundred persons concerned with the business of government met to consider how the office holder might learn to carry on his job more intelligently, efficiently and economically; how popular government might be strengthened and rendered competent to meet adequately the demands of the present hour and to restore to the people their waning confidence in it.

Marked New Day

The meeting was held in Gerard Hall—a little ivy-covered brick building of the early days of the university's life—which might be called the cradle of liberty of the university. It marked a new day in North Carolina. Speakers said it marked a new day in American government.

In the nine years of preparatory work by the man who proposed the institute, the picture has been the need for conserving, organizing and handing down to officials who succeed each other in office, the benefit of experience, so that there may be built up an intelligent body of classified information which can be taught by trained experts to incoming officials in order that the business of government may not begin anew on an experimental and therefore wasteful basis with every incoming office holder.

Of this situation, Prof. Albert Coates of the law department of the University of North Carolina, who is the riginator of the plan for the Institute of Government, says: "A generation ago, teachers of arithmetic teased their students with this question: A frog in a hole 30 feet deep jumps up three feet and falls back two; how many jumps will it take to get out?

"Popular government today is in the hole. Like the frog in the old arithmetic, it starts out with officers fresh from the people, moves forward with them as they acquire knowledge and skill in the administration of the law, then on successive election days drops back to begin again almost at the beginning with new and inexperienced officers, and never breathes a word about its loss. Thus, with every rotation of officers in every general election the continuity of governmental experience is broken. Accumulated government knowledge goes over the wheel to waste. Government is forever in the hands of beginners—who do not always have beginners' luck. . . .

"Popular government is here to stay and to grow. The currents of history run in its direction with the momentum of a thousand years. But the plight of the cities and the counties of the State of North Carolina today points out with all the stinging freshness of demonstrated truth that governmental administration must improve as governmental complexities increase if popular government is to be made safe for the people."

Selected Staff

The first step in the practical working of Professor Coates' plan would be to begin with a selected staff of men who would, with the cooperation of the present administrative force, serve apprenticeship in each governmental office, until they acquainted themselves thoroughly with its duties and practices, followed its workings through every phase, and at the end of a given experience be equipped to write guidebooks and to teach these duties to others.

For instance, one of this selected staff of men would—in coöperation with the police officers of the state—join the police force in one of the larger cities and work his way through the various squads: the patrol squad, traffic squad and the detective squad, until, by actual participation in all the problems involved in each and the practices of all police departments and their relation to the courts, the prosecutor and the judges, he becomes familiar with the administration of justice. He would repeat this in every strategic center in the state.

After this experience with the criminal law enforcing machinery he would go into the office of the Attorney-General — the clearing house for these prosecutions—and from there to some experience in the administration of prisons, pardons and paroles. With the practical knowledge and insight thus gained, this man will be prepared to write manuals of instruction and information that will bring to all law enforcing officers some conception of their duties and opportunities as well as the practices of their predecessors and of the officers of other places. They will also be able to build laboratory offices in which may be demonstrated equipment, records and crime-detecting methods. In other words, a clearing house for information and guidance for police departments of the entire State.

This man's duties would extend further to the organizing and conducting of courses of instruction for county, district and state-wide schools of law enforcing officers. He would also edit a governmental journal that would keep these officers in touch with new problems and the new methods and practices as they develop in this and other states. Further he would work out a system of records showing the blowing of the winds of crime from week to week and month to month, so that when the public is called upon to put its shoulder to the wheel, it can be told where to put it.

This thorough process of training illustrates and would be typical of the foundational work done by other selected men for all government branches.

Home Budgeteer's Flank Steak Puts Porterhouse in Background

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—Flank steak dressed up to rival the more aristocratic porterhouse and scalloped cabbage which equals in attractiveness its delicate cousin, the cauliflower, are typical features of a group of menus especially compiled for the Golden Rule Foundation to aid housekeepers in solving their budget problems.

The menus, which were submitted at a meeting of the board of trustees of the Golden Rule Foundation meting with directors and representatives of coöperation organizations, were prepared by Miss Clara Mae Taylor, of Teachers College, Columbia University, in collaboration with a home economics advisory committee.

How to feed a family of five persons, two adults and three children, adequately for one week at a total cost of $8.88 is the problem which 18 food experts have solved in preparing the menus and recipes, which provide for three balanced meals a day for every day in the week.

The Golden Rule Foundation of New York will sponsor the menus officially and recommend them for use throughout the country in the annual observance of Golden Rule Week, Dec. 11 to 18.

Food costs of the various dishes are based on current retail prices, and all of the meals have been tested in the kitchens of nationally known household science institutions, it was said.

By using the Golden Rule menus for one week, housewives may solve their own budget problems or donate the savings thus obtained to aid unemployed persons or provide for undernourished or handicapped children here and in other countries, officials of the foundation said. The menus will be made public in detail on Nov. 20.

PARENT TEACHER BODY TO ACT ON RURAL SCHOOLS

New York Group Aims to Organize 7000 One-Room Centers

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 6—Organization of the 7000 one-room schools will be a major aim of the state Congress of Parents and Teachers, according to plans proposed in the closing hours of the thirty-sixth annual convention here today.

"At the present time we have just 26 groups in the 7000 schools," said Mrs. Herbert Williams of Johnson City, chairman of rural life, in making her report to the convention.

The consolidated and central schools are well organized, she said, and the aim is to make the one-room schools community centers and to have available to parents there the training courses, which are being given in cities and towns.

Mrs. Williams told how the women of one community earned more than $2000 to make cinder paths for children who otherwise would have had to walk on the roads to get to school. She told of the 500 buses which convey children to central schools and stated that free piano and violin lessons are being made available to children in these larger centers by visiting teachers from the city.

"While there is need to reach the one-room schools," said Mrs. Williams, nearly 40 per cent of our 73,000 members came from farm and rural sections."

She presented a program outline for rural groups, including discussions on school equipment, hot lunches, library, home reading, play hour at home, school music and school grounds. Spring activities which Mrs. Williams recommended were a community day with definite work to clean up and beautify the school and grounds, and a picnic with contests by near-by schools.

The congress will continue through this year a contest for landscape development of rural schools, credit being given for design, accuracy and neatness, good drainage, usable areas, playground, walks and drives, trees, shrubs, lawn, unkeep and care.

Library extension, home education, current legislation, and safety were on today's program.

Indicted Brokers Accept Extradition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 6—Three officials of Halsey, Stuart & Co., investors' brokers, yesterday, posted $5000 bonds and announced through their attorney that they would not oppose extradition to Milwaukee, where they face trial on charges of using the mail to defraud. The men indicated are accused of falsifying facts concerning the value and earnings of properties in Washington, D. C., in literature sent through the mail. The company sought to sell $13,500,000 worth of bonds on the property.

The issuing of the extradition warrants resulted in the publishing of the names of the men involved. They are: Harold L. Stuart, E. Hill Leith and Daniel Upp. Revelation was also made that Charles B. Stuart, vice-president, Paul M. Strickler and Leonard L. Stanley of New York have been indicted on similar charges.

In a statement issued by the company asserting that the Government probably intended to contend that the bonds were virtually worthless, the declaration was made that the Federal Government is collecting taxes on the mortgaged properties on the basis of its own assessed valuation of about $15,000,000. The bonds which the brokerage company attempted to sell were securities of the Wardman Real Estate Properties and the Wardman Realty and Construction Properties in Washington.

R.F.C. Planning New Farm Loan Agency in West

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6—Active negotiations are under way for establishment of an agency for making farm loans throughout the middle West agricultural section, it was revealed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation today.

Its function will be to fill the place in agricultural finance left vacant by the practical withdrawal of insurance companies from the farm loan field and the adverse conditions of banks throughout the section.

Mr. Gardner Cowles, a director of the R. F. C., said that in the State of Iowa, for example, from one-third to one-half of the farms are clear of mortgages and debts, and that the farmers represent a potential field for sound and conservative loans. The inability of such farmers to secure money for crop production is a situation which is not justified by their solvency and unquestioned reliability, he said. The R. F. C. is not planning to go directly into the field itself, he continued, but is seeking to find some private agency to which it would make loans, the money in turn to be loaned out to the farmers.

"The insurance companies," he declared, "strongly dislike having it known that they are borrowing money. We do not yet know whether we can get any agency to do this work, but there is a desperate need which we are trying to remedy. We will not set up any farm loan agency. All we could do would be to loan to some such agency."

J. CHARLES LINTHICUM

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 5 (AP)—Representative J. Charles Linthicum of Maryland, who passed on today, was chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Linthicum was a candidate for re-election on the Democratic ticket from the Fourth Maryland District. His opponent was Charles L. Weigand, Republican. He had served in the House continuously since 1911. The Marylander was a leader in the anti-prohibition bloc in Congress and was co-author last session of a repeal bill. His political career began in 1903 when he was elected to the Maryland House of Delegates where he served until he won a seat in the State Senate.

CANADA MOVES TO PUT TRADE PACTS IN FORCE

Opens First Fall Session of Parliament Since 1919 to That End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 6—The fourth session of the seventeenth Parliament of Canada was formally opened today by the Earl of Bessborough, Governor-General.

Not since 1919, when Parliament was called for the purpose of ratifying the peace treaty, has there been an autumn session, and the return to the practice is due to the desire of the Bennett Government to implement, as early as possible, the trade agreements passed at the recent Imperial Economic Conference.

It is understood that the first part of the sessional program, which may conclude in November, will deal only with the speech from the throne, and the trade agreements, although there is a possibility that railway legislation, based on the findings of the Royal Commission on Transportation, may be passed.

Mr. J. S. Woodworth, labor leader from Winnipeg, is expected to move again for the adoption of a co-operative commonwealth to replace the present "capitalistic" system. Other Labor members are expected to urge unemployment insurance and other advanced labor legislation.

ELECTION TRIAL REFUSED

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 6 (AP)—Mr. W. F. Robertson, district judge, held today he did not have jurisdiction to try an election contest suit filed by Gov. R. S. Sterling to test the right of Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson to enter the November election as the Democratic candidate for Governor. Proceedings in the district court will be discontinued, at least until the higher courts have passed on the question of jurisdiction.

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PLEASANT WASHDAYS AHEAD — by C.A. Voight

WHY, FRANK—WHAT IN THE WORLD ARE YOU DOING?
TRYING TO SEE IF ANYTHING'S WRONG WITH THE WASHER. YOU SAID YOU WEREN'T SATISFIED WITH THE LOOKS OF THE CLOTHES
SILLY! IT ISN'T THE WASHER. THE SALESMAN JUST TOLD ME IT'S THE SOAP I'VE BEEN USING. HE SAID TO USE RINSO IF I WANTED REAL SNOWY CLOTHES
NEXT WASHDAY
SEE MOTHER—IT'S JUST AS THE SALESMAN SAID. RINSO GIVES MUCH RICHER SUDS THAN ORDINARY SOAP
YOU USED SO LITTLE RINSO, TOO
THIS FIRST BATCH WAS DONE IN HALF THE TIME IT USED TO TAKE. AND RINSO SUDS ARE SO EASY ON HANDS
MY, WHAT SWEET, CLEAN CLOTHES—AND SO WHITE! I MUST TRY RINSO IN MY WASHER—AND IN THE DISHPAN, TOO

"Use Rinso!" say makers of these 40 famous washers

ABC	Cinderella	Haag	"1900"	Sunnysuds
American Beauty	Conlon	Horton	One Minute	Thor
Apex	Decker	Laundryette	Prima	Triplex
Automatic	Dexter	Laundry Queen	Princess	Universal
Barton	Fairday	Lincoln	Rotarex	Voss
Bee-Vac	Faultless	Magnetic	Roto-Verso	Whirldry
Blackstone	Fedelco	Meadows	Savage	Woodrow
Boss	Gainaday	National	Speed Queen	Zenith

Great for tub-washing, too

Rinso *soaks* out dirt — saves scrubbing, boiling. Clothes come whiter, *safely*. Cup for cup, Rinso gives twice as much suds as lightweight, puffed-up soaps—*even in hardest water*. Wonderful for dishes and all cleaning; so easy on the hands. Get the BIG package.

Rinso

Millions use Rinso—it's so easy on the hands

Judge Nisley shoes by quality — not by price!

Glamour!

Number 3 of a series of Modern Beauties
CYNTHIA: means belonging to the moon.

Peggy—one of the 30 new Nisley pumps of Raven black or brown suede with a daring white stitched overlay of calf.

Amaryllis—means sweet grace and surely this center strap model has it. Black suede with buckle strap of patent.

Grace—is a lovely tie in Paddock green, Javanese brown and Raven. The vamp of suede, quarter of kid.

Webster says:
[**Glamour**-(glam-er)-a charm on the eyes causing them to see things differently than they are in reality.]

Isn't it true that high price often tends to add glamour to a pair of shoes that in reality are no more beautiful or practical and perhaps not so well fitted as the Nisley style you may purchase at $4. Thousands of women during the past two years have learned that Nisley factories produce shoes of beauty, flexibility and perfection that equal or surpass that of any pair for which they paid a high price. New styles are constantly produced on combination lasts in sizes 2½ to 9—widths AAAA to E.

$4
All One Price

Nisley
Beautiful Shoes
in the exact size you require

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Baltimore, Md., 16 W. Lexington St.
Birmingham, Ala., 220 Twentieth St.
Buffalo, N. Y., 564 Main Street
Charleston, W. Va., 918 Quarrier St.
Charlotte, N. C., 211 Tryon Street
Chattanooga, Tenn., 803 Market St.
East Liberty, Pa., 6016 Penn Avenue
Erie, Pa., 1010 State Street
Huntington, W. Va., 945 Fourth Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1016 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, Pa., 533 Liberty Avenue
Richmond, Va., 421 E. Broad Street
Rochester, N. Y., 17 Clinton Ave., S.
Scranton, Pa., 124 N. Washington Ave.
Syracuse, N. Y., 432 S. Salina Street
Utica, N. Y., 210 Genesee Street
Washington, D. C., 1339 F St., N.W.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 83 S. Main Street

WOMEN SHOWING NEW INTEREST IN HOOVER, THE MAN

Eager to Know More About Personality Than Tariff Question

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 6—A change in emphasis in the Republican women's national campaign as it gets under way is observable at headquarters here. Turning from the strictly economic appeal, stressed at the outset, women leaders are now aiming to put before feminine audience an intimate view of President Hoover, the man.

They are convinced that their sisters are eager to know more about the leader whom they have admired since war time, and that the better they know him, the more devotedly they will work for his election.

Mrs. Ella A. Yost, director of the women's division of the Republican National Committee, said that after reading thousands of letters and receiving visits and long-distance telephone calls from women in all sections, the most impressive fact in the campaign to her thus far is the way in which women continue steadfast in their loyalty to the President.

Some observers here say it is woman's traditional characteristic of loyalty to their men folks when they are hard pressed that is expressing itself. It is not mere sympathy that animates them, however, said Mrs. Yost. It is rather appreciation of the President's courage and idealism. "Women do not need fireworks to impress them," she said in a recent radio address. "They understand the quiet, undramatic manner in which the President gets things done."

While the new emphasis upon the President's personal character is evident, the economic appeal is by no means being thrown overboard. Women are being supplied with a large amount of serious printed material on economic issues which appears extremely popular.

Leaflets and booklets put out by the women's division are going into edition after edition. "Facts," the woman's campaign handbook, used also by the Young Republican League, has reached a mark of 1,250,000 copies in its brief period off the press. A leaflet on the tariff has been printed in about equal quantities. Another flier expected to reach the 1,000,000 mark is an appeal to men and women in industry, written by a member of the women's division staff. A leaflet on the Home Loan Bank, written for women, has had a printing of 200,000.

Men as well as women are using these leaflets, so the numbers are not to be taken as exact indices of woman's interest in these subjects, but they do show that a considerable effort is being made on the part of women to ground themselves in campaign fundamentals.

The radio, which reaches women in their own homes, is proving a great aid in enlisting their interest, Mrs. Yost said. Requests for the weekly Republican radio program announcements are coming into the Palmer House headquarters at the rate of 3000 a day, said Mrs. Silas H. Strawn, who heads the Hoover Forum, the women's radio organization in the campaign.

She estimates her rapidly increasing mailing list at about 50,000 names.

"Quite a mail order business," she says. Since each person getting announcements is expected to invite in other listeners, a great number of women are sure to be reached, she said. Special talks for women are being offered three afternoons a week on national hookups.

Wettest Labor Leaders Put Work Before Beer; Deny Roosevelt Support

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 6—The wettest labor leaders in the American Federation of Labor, meeting last August, refused to indorse Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt. The brewery workers, pleading for him, were overruled by other chieftains, who held that President Hoover meant jobs and jobs meant more to them than beer.

The story of the unsuccessful effort to swing a large section of organized labor to the Democratic candidate, because of his ultra-wet stand was related here by Mr. William L. Hutcheson, general president of the Brotherhood of Carpenters. Mr. Hutcheson is director of the labor bureau at Republican national headquarters.

"The American labor movement is for the legalizing of beer, but the job is the thing," said the carpenters' president, continuing: "So far as beer is concerned, pretty emphatic notice has been served on the Democratic candidate for President by the wettest group in the American labor movement—the Volstead modification committee of the A. F. of L., an official body, whose membership represents the majority of the organizations affiliated with the federation.

"This committee met in August in Atlantic City. To the meeting went, among others, John Sullivan, president of the New York Federation of Labor, who has served Governor Roosevelt in many capacities. With him went several of his associates in the executive board of the Brewery Workers' Union.

"The group asked the indorsement of Mr. Sulivan's chief. Without it, they told the committee, the Brewery Workers' Union might as well abandon hope and fold up.

"In reply to this Michael J. Flynn of Boston, representing 32 of the 60 odd unions represented, served notice that, were Roosevelt indorsed, his group would immediately withdraw from the anti-Volstead movement. The jobs and the welfare of his people depended, he said, upon the maintenance and strengthening of the tariff which Mr. Roosevelt is pledged to destroy. Jobs to them were more important than beer. Much as they would like beer, jobs came first.

Mr. Michael J. McDonough, of San Francisco, president of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., sided with Mr. Flynn. The great majority of the building tradesmen, he said, were with Mr. Hoover, and grateful for the successful fight for the prevailing rate of wages bill, and for his efforts to speed up public building. It would, he said, be unfair to try and commit them.

"In the face of this preponderant majority, the movement to indorse the Democratic candidate was abandoned and Mr. Sullivan was forced to return to Albany and report failure to his chief. Out of consideration for the brewery workers, no publicity was given to the incident."

President Returns From Trip to West

(Continued from Page 1)

is that the President will consider these requests sympathetically. Most observers look for a trip that will take him into the area embracing Ohio, Indiana and Illinois and possibly all three of these states, very likely starting next week. In Ohio he is being strongly urged to make addresses both at Columbus and Cincinnati.

The national political line-up would seem to reinforce the urgency of the requests for a strong effort in this area. If the West and South really go Democratic, as is now indicated, and if the East remains Republican, then this group of Central States will hold the balance of power, and their winning becomes absolutely essential to Mr. Hoover's reëlection.

What Halted Des Moines Speech

At the present time there is considerable Republican apathy in these states, judging from personal observation. The state leaders are making independent fights for their local and state tickets and are giving only secondary attention to getting out the Hoover vote. In many quarters a defeatist attitude has developed. The quickest remedy for this from the Republican point of view is another rousing, hard-hitting address like that at Des Moines.

A trip into the East in the latter part of the campaign is also indicated, although the prospect is that this will not be finally decided upon until the second invasion of the West has been undertaken.

One question put to correspondents returning from the Des Moines meeting was the cause of the interruption of 30 seconds or so in the middle of the Hoover address. To radio listeners the pause apparently had no explanation.

It came when the President was reviewing so-called "pork barrel" politics of the Democratic House the last session, and in short, sharp sentences he was enumerating the various "reckless measures, and following each with the words, "I opposed that," or "I vetoed that." It was one of the most effective parts of the Hoover address, and it got the better of a man in the audience, who roared out, "Give 'em blazes, Herbert!"

The exclamation brought a titter, and then a roar of laughter from the 10,000 present, which turned to a storm of applause, and wrung even from Mr. Hoover one of his rare grins on the public platform.

American Bar Association To Hear Hoover Addresses

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—President Hoover today arranged to deliver two addresses next week in the presence of members of the American Bar Association, who will convene here Wednesday in annual convention.

He will speak at the opening session, and on the following day at the corner-stone laying of the new United States Supreme Court building, in which ceremony the association will participate.

The President received the justices of the Supreme Court in the Blue Room of the White House today.

ROCKWOOD MILLS RAISE WAGES

ROCKWOOD, Tenn., Oct. 6 (AP)—Rockwood Mills, manufacturers of hosiery, posted a notice today that a wage increase of 10 to 12 per cent for its 600 employees will become effective Oct. 10.

Continued Extravagance in Government
Means
Increasing Burden of Taxation
Which Means
Continued Depression and Unemployment

Join the National Economy League

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL
Calvin Coolidge — Alfred E. Smith
Newton D. Baker — Elihu Root
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Headquarters, 100 EAST FORTY-SECOND STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

NATIONAL ECONOMY LEAGUE

I ..... (Please print your name)

Home Address ..... (Street) ..... (City)

Voter in the ..... Congressional District, ... (State), hereby indorse the purpose of the National Economy League, enroll as a member without financial obligation, and authorize the officers of the League to represent me in carrying out its purposes.

Date ..... Signature .....

(For use of those who wish to contribute)

I inclose $..... as a contribution.

CHAPIN REPORTS TRADE STRENGTH DESPITE 'SPOTS'

Advises Steady Efforts to Maintain Positions Thus Far Gained

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6—Basis for "genuine encouragement" in the American commercial picture, despite a generally "spotty" condition and continuance of business activity at a "low level" was noted yesterday by Mr. Roy D. Chapin, Secretary of Commerce, in an estimate of developments during the past few weeks.

Underneath the unimpressive surface, Mr. Chapin said he had found a steady show of strength in certain lines and a moderate improvement in many others. These fundamental improvements, he considered, were behind a gain of from 3 to 4 per cent above the seasonal expectations in business for August and September.

"One of the most helpful developments since the curve started upward," he noted, "has been the appreciation in commodity prices, particularly of farm and food products."

Bank Situation Eased

In line with these constructive improvements Mr. Chapin also noted a marked decline in both business and bank failures. He said deposits in reopened banks are greater than those in banks which were closed in September. He pointed also to a decline in money in circulation and a return of gold from abroad as factors contributing to an "easing of the general banking situation."

"Production, distribution and sales of goods have been greater in volume during September than in August. Electric power production increased nearly 2 per cent more than seasonally, steel mill activity about a sixth and cotton cloth production about a third, while automobile production showed a seasonal decline. Petroleum production advanced 3 per cent and lumber output 9 per cent.

Gain in Car Loadings

"An evidence of increased distribution is found in the freight-car loadings figures which expanded almost continuously during August and September, and established a new high point for the year in the week ended Sept. 24.

"Wholesale price levels, after moving generally upward throughout most of the third quarter, have shown relatively small variations during the last three weeks.

"Despite the many gains that have been registered, business activity is still at a low level. While many of the business indicators have been moving upward and others have remained fairly steady, some record a downward movement. We are now approaching the most critical phase of the present move. The impetus derived from seasonal influences will be largely spent during the current month. It is important, therefore, that everyone make steady efforts to consolidate our gains so as to offset the adverse seasonal tendencies usually operating toward the year-end and thus maintain the improved trend."

Farm Tariff Aid Outlined by Curtis

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 6 (AP)—Republican tariff history was described by Vice-President Curtis here last night as a chronicle of protection for the farmer.

"And if you continue this party in power," he said in an address at the University of Nebraska Coliseum, "it will come still nearer to relieving the farmer than the Democratic Party can."

The Republican Party, he said, has tried to help the farmer in every practical way. "Here in Nebraska you folks are interested in cattle, butter, eggs, sugar beets and other products of the farm, so I will show you how the flexible provisions of our present tariff have been used to raise the rates and protect you in Nebraska against the competition of the outside world.

"The 1930 act increased the rates on beef—both chilled and frozen—and our imports of these products decreased from 38,000,000 pounds in 1929 to 2,000,000 pounds in the first eight months of the new act.

"Then we put a duty of 12 cents a pound on butter from Scandinavian countries, from the Orient and from South America, and that was cut down to merely 5,000,000 pounds annually."

TALKS ON RECOVERY PLANNED BY BANKERS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 6—A program arranged mainly with the thought of coöperation in business recovery and including discussions of national and municipal financing, foreign security problems and the railroad situation, has been arranged for the annual convention of the Investment Bankers' Association of America at White Sulphur Springs, Oct. 22 to 26.

Increased registration over last year indicates a distinctly improved feeling among investment bankers throughout the country, it was said at the association's headquarters here when the program was announced Oct. 6. A number of prominent speakers are scheduled, including Mr. Arthur A. Ballantine, Undersecretary of the Treasury.

New Products Found Help To Trade Revival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The constant stream of new things flowing into American life was pointed out as one of the roads toward business recovery by Mr. Frederick M. Feiker, director of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, at the Cleveland Engineering Society's "New Products Conference."

"Even with present large numbers of our people unemployed, the potential purchasing power of America remains probably the largest in the world," he said. "There is no warrant for any business man to sit back and feel there is no market."

The idea of air conditioning of theaters, homes and public buildings, making them independent of the vagaries of the weather, was cited as one of the new products of vast potentialities which has developed since the beginning of the business slump. Seventy large companies are working on this new development alone, and some statisticians claim there is an ultimate $5,000,000,000 market waiting it, he said.

Fabricated steel and glass buildings is another new idea where mass production may open new unexplored marketing fields, he continued, and went on to mention a new flexible pipe system for watering lawns, a new cleaner called out by coloring in changing styles of women's footwear, and the wide variety of uses to which new paper products have been put.

He said the country is now in the "follow through" stage of business recovery, "the stage where the real spirit of the American business man must be demonstrated," and reviewed the new credit agencies brought into being by the Federal Government in the expectation of coöperation by business.

TORONTO TO RESTART MAN-A-BLOCK PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — The man-a-block scheme for unemployment relief, which proved successful last winter, is to be put into action again this year, according to an announcement made by Mr. W. Stewart, Mayor of this city.

Under this scheme, a man looks after odd jobs for as many houses as he can, and his wages average $15 a week during the winter months. The public welfare department is to supervise this plan. It is estimated that 1000 married will be given work, which will mean a saving to the House of Industry of about $138,000.

SISSON INDORSES BANKING REFORM ON SOUND LINES

New Head of Association Sees Worst of Trade Recession Past

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 6 (AP)—Support for needed changes in the banking system and a forecast "the worst of the depression is passed," were voiced here today by Mr. Francis H. Sisson of New York, new president of the American Bankers Association.

Addressing the closing session of the fifty-eighth convention of the association, which represents approximately $60,000,000,000 of the country's resources, Mr. Sisson said he read the story of better times in the advance in prices of stocks, bonds and commodities and, to an even greater extent, in the disappearance of the panicky attitude of a few months ago.

A demand for sweeping changes in the banking system by congressional enactment has presented bankers with a new problem, he continued, saying:

"It is the duty and privilege of bankers to use their influence to see that changes are made in accord with sound banking principles and with the present needs of the country. . . . Events have exposed weaknesses in our banking system, although when we consider the exceptional period through which we have passed we are justified in congratulating ourselves it has functioned as well as it has. But we are forced to conclude that there is room for improvement."

Bankers, he went on, "have had to shoulder more than their share of blame during the bewilderment and discouragement of the depression."

Restoration of Confidence

"It is true," he explained, "that most bankers did not realize how severe and prolonged the reaction would be, but, with a very few exceptions, neither did anyone else. Bankers cannot be indicted for not being more than human. In so far as banking weaknesses have contributed to the difficulties of the last few years they are attributable mostly to the failure of bankers to foresee the unforeseeable, plus defects in the banking system for which no banker or group of bankers can fairly be held responsible.

"Full restoration of confidence will require time and the best efforts of bankers to reëducate a frightened public to the fact that its money is safer in the banks than it is anywhere else. Only to the extent that the public returns to the banks will the latter be enabled to play their essential part in financing business recovery. . . .

"In facing the future, the bankers of this country can find abundant ground for pride in the fact that the greatest of all financial crises has failed to shake the foundations of the American banking system."

Election of Officers

In addition to Mr. Sisson, other officers elected were: Mr. Frank M. Law of Houston, Texas, first vice-president, and Mr. Rudolph S. Hecht of New Orleans, second vice-president.

Mr. J. R. Cain Jr., vice-president of the Omaha National Bank, was elected president of the national bank division, Mr. I. W. Cook, president of the First National Bank of New Bedford, Mass., vice-president, and Messrs. William F. Augustine, Boston, Marvin Holderness, St. Louis, E. J. Weiser, Fargo, N. D., and Preston P. Doty, Beaumont, Texas, were elected executive committeemen.

Mississippi's experiment with the much-discussed sales tax was offered to the convention as a workable solution of burdensome taxation and public debt by Gov. M. S. Conner of that State. He said the sales tax, adopted four months ago as an emergency measure over organized opposition, has won virtually the united support of Mississippi's taxpayers.

"With Government tax exactions," the Governor stated, "amounting to more than one-fifth of the income of all inhabitants of the nation, and with one out of each 10 adults on the public pay roll, even the tired business man begins to find time to consider the business of government."

Women—bankers, but still women—declared open war on gossip here yesterday. In the council room of the tenth annual convention of the Association of Bank Women, delegates agreed they can help restore present world finance by working toward elimination of dangerous talk concerning financial institutions. "It is up to banking women to do everything in their power to aid in silencing gossip, moonings and whispering campaigns," said Miss Susan B. Sturgis, assistant manager of the First National Bank of Boston. "Sometimes even a casual word about a bank is instrumental in causing a run which can, before you realize it, cause serious embarrassment. The reputation of a bank can be easily and often as wrongly sullied as the reputation of a woman, and we should never forget it."

Laws of Past 20 Years Violated Most, Bates Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 6—Sixty per cent of the men who are in prison would not have been convicted 20 years ago, as the laws they broke were not in existence, Mr. Sanford Bates, director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, stated before the American Prison Association's annual convention here, in showing how the complex civilization had intensified criminal activities.

He recommended mitigations in prison punishments in favor of constructive discipline, wider application of parole and increased industries at which prisoners may work.

Dr. Walter T. Thayer Jr., commissioner of the Department of Correction in the State of New York, was elected president of the association, succeeding Warden Oscar Lee.

Other officers elected included, vice-presidents: Mr. John A. Brown, Indianapolis, secretary of the State Charities; Mr. Charles S. Reed, warden of the Connecticut state prison; Mr. William J. Ellis, commissioner of the Department of Institutions, New Jersey; Mrs. Blanche Ladu, chairman State Board of Control of Minnesota, and Mr. Harold E. Donnell, superintendent of prisons in Maryland, Mr. George S. Erskine, superintendent of Connecticut reformatory, was reëlected treasurer, and Mr. E. R. Cass of New York was reëlected secretary. Atlantic City, N. J., was selected as the next annual convention city.

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QUEBEC PLANTS 5000 SETTLERS IN EMPTY AREA

Newcomers to Far North Call on Public Purse for Two Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC—The Province of Quebec has, for many years, encouraged a system of homesteading in the outlying counties to develop its rich resources of timber, water power, fur-bearing animals and minerals. By means of inexpensive grants of land and in coöperation with the railroads, thousands of city families with rural background, who are capable of intelligent farming, have been permitted to settle new lands.

Realizing the gravity of the unemployment situation in the cities, and knowing many of the dependent families came to the city from farms to seek high wages in boom times, the Province is offering definite advantages to capable unemployed families who will homestead. To families chosen for settling, a grant of about 100 acres is given. The lot is usually woodland. A maximum of $600 is given for setting up the new home—that is $200 each, from the city in which he resides, the Province, and the Dominion. If the applicant has any animals, goods, or implements suitable to farm use, proportionate deductions are made from the $600. However, if a man is chosen to farm who has no assets except his farm knowledge, he will receive the entire amount. The whole scheme depends upon the cities' agreement to pay their share. Most of the larger ones have already subscribed to the plan.

Preliminary Scrutiny

The would-be settler applies to the local committee in one of the towns participating in the campaign. The committee consists of municipal councilors and a colonization expert appointed by the Province. If the committeemen are satisfied as to the applicant's need, his character, and the probability of his success on a farm, the application is passed on to the Provincial Advisory Board. This board includes members of the Provincial Department of Colonization, a deputy of the Federal Government and a representative from each of the two large railroads. The names passing this board are sent to Ottawa for confirmation. As fast as approvals are obtained, the families are sent out into the land.

Because there are no connecting highways in the remote counties, the settlers are farmed along the railroad lines. The railroad men on the Provincial Advisory Board furnish the practical knowledge of the country to which the settlers are sent.

The present plans of the Province provide for homesteading in the counties of Abitibi and Temiskamingue, about 300 miles northwest of Montreal, and in Matapedia County located in the center of the Gaspé Peninsula. The Saguenay River development is now completed. New townships are laid out along the railroads and to each new section is assigned a colonization expert. This man, who has usually been the first to build on the new land, meets the settler at the train and leads him back to the designated lot which may be as far as 30 miles from the railroad. Thereafter, this colonization expert acts as adviser to the homesteader in financial and farm matters. The railway fares of the family and freight charges on the settler's goods are adjusted between the Government and the railroads.

The settler's first task on the new land is to build some sort of shelter for the family and what few animals he owns. He builds a rough log hut as quickly as he can and partitions off one end for the animals. In this shack, all live through the first winter. The remainder of the summer and fall is spent in clearing the land and laying in a supply of wood. No food is raised the first year and the $600 serves to feed the family and buy all tools, animals and materials needed to establish the farm.

Kitchen Garden Planted

The second year the settler clears more land and plants a kitchen garden. He also plows land for feed crops to be sown later. To encourage and stimulate the farmer, the Government makes cash awards to him for various parts of his work. For clearing land $5 an acre is paid, while for plowing the premium is $12 an acre. This bonus system is payable for two years after settling and an energetic farmer can earn about $300 each year. This figure exceeds by about three times the average cash income of the regular provincial farmer.

It is obvious the settler is in a very fortunate position if he is sincere in his intentions. The second year also is marked by the erection of the permanent home. This house is built of hand-hewn logs and follows Government specifications and plans. Although similar in appearance, several sizes are built, figuring one room for two persons, three for six, and so on.

The first year hut is now used entirely for the horse and cows which have been augmented by pigs and sheep. The settler does not raise crops for market and almost wholly supplies his own needs. He farms his vegetables and feed crops, raises his own veal, beef, lamb and pork and his wife spins the woolens from which his clothes are made. Wood is his only fuel.

The third year sees the barns completed, the family comfortably settled and fruitful gardens growing. The bonuses have ceased and the settler has now become an established farmer. He is on his own, to make or break. Because of the careful selection of candidates, the sturdy, peasant sort of French-Canadian who has lived on the soil for many generations, failures in these homesteading projects are few.

One thousand families of about five persons each will be benefited by this special homesteading campaign in addition to the regular settling activities carried on in the Province.

Mississippi Yields To Flood Barriers

(Continued from Page 1)

made, the total expenditures for this work had increased to $263,976,000. In other words, the first two fiscal years of the present Administration saw expended more than one-quarter of the total amount which previously had been spent since federal flood control work was first undertaken more than 50 years ago by the Mississippi River Commission.

With new work—new levees, new revetments, new floodways—costing $56,421,000 during that portion of the Hoover Administration and maintenance of protective works already set up requiring but $6,500,000, it is readily made evident what great forward strides were taken. By way of contrast it might be pointed out that in the fiscal year 1925-26, the total cost of work done under direction of the Mississippi River Commission amounted to only $11,502,000, about one-fifth of that sum going to maintenance as against new work.

The flood control act of May 15, 1928, in which Congress authorized an appropriation of $325,000,000 for providing flood control ways, stands out not only as a high spot in the present Administration but as a landmark in Federal participation in the development and conservation of the inland waterways. From Cairo, Ill., to New Madrid, Mo., from the Arkansas River to the Red River, in the vicinity of New Orleans and at other stretches along the lower Mississippi River, control spillways to hold the river level to safe stages and the setting back of the levees in the main river at bottle necks were authorized.

Vast Strengthening Work

During the year ending in June, 1930, 74,298 linear feet of new revetment were put in place below Cairo—and 5280 linear feet, the reader will remember, make a mile. Nearly 44,000,000 cubic yards of levee material was shaped into new embankments. The seven dredges that operated on the river moved well onto 5,000,000 cubic yards. Under the War Department appropriation of May 28, 1930, $35,000,000 was ordered by Congress for flood control work, about two-thirds to be expended on projects near Memphis and Vicksburg.

Outstanding in the record of the next year was the completion of all the work on the Bonnet Carre Spillway, near New Orleans, at a cost of nearly $4,000,000, and the virtual completion of the setback levee and drainage ditch in the Bird's Point-New Madrid Floodway area. New work on Mississippi River levees came to approximately $16,000,000.

Although rivers and harbors work and the work in behalf of flood control are handled separately, they are closely joined functionally. The Rivers and Harbors Act of 1930 authorized work on 175 new projects or modified existing projects. A total of $100,746,000 was expended on such projects during the year.

Flood control work and rivers and harbors improvement continued with unceasing industry during the period as yet officially unreported. At the end of the fiscal year, 1930-31, it was estimated by army engineers that the Federal Government would need to expend some $207,000,000 more to complete the program which had been begun.

As recently as Sept. 13 it was announced from Washington that a tremendous construction program authorizing the expenditure of more than $41,000,000 by the Federal Government on rivers and harbors work and flood prevention had received the approval of the War Department. Designed to advance the administration's unemployment relief campaign, this program will provide work for 25,000 men who are now among the jobless.

Summary of Work

The salient parts of the riverways system which has taken form during the present presidential administration are these: first, the lower Mississippi with its definite nine-foot channel from St. Louis to New Orleans; second, the upper Mississippi project of 700 miles authorized and under way with plans approved for 27 locks and dams; third, the 980 miles of the $118,000,000 Ohio channel with 53 locks and dams, opened by President Hoover in 1929 and now bearing 23,000,000 tons of freight annually at an important saving in transportation costs.

Fourth, the 400 miles of the Missouri to be ready for six-foot channel transportation next spring and already under way for nine-foot; fifth, the 327 miles of the Illinois waterway from Chicago to Grafton, Ill., at the mouth of the Mississippi, and sixth, the 650 miles of the Tennessee River channel, authorized and now under way at a cost of $75,000,000 and calling for 32 locks and dams.

As soon as five movable bridges are erected in the vicinity of Joliet by the State of Illinois the nine-foot Great-Lakes-to-the-Gulf waterway will be completed. The Illinois link, the last, is that nearly ready. It seems certain now that this long-hoped-for flowing artery, which will handle 500,000 tons of freight a month, will be completed at least six months ahead of the expected date.

Pere Marquette saw the great value of the Mississippi River way to the continent as he floated its length some 2½ centuries ago. The improved system which today drains the nation's great mid-section and transports much of its products, far surpasses whatever the early explorer might have conjured in his mind. And it, in the minds of river commerce supporters, the men who know, stands as a great accomplishment to the credit of the first engineer to fill the Presidency.

Girl Scouts Help Nations Solve Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

sented, Mrs. Storrow told the convention. She described the opening of the chalet in July and told of plans for developing it as an international Scouting center. A new international committee, to be known as "Quo Vadis," will have for its purpose the coördination of national ideas and experiences into an international program to be embodied in the international leadership training course at the Swiss chalet, she announced.

Reporting on the Juliette Low Memorial Fund, established in honor of the founder of Girl Scouts in America and used to send 18 girls from nine nations to the opening of the world chalet last summer, Mrs. Arthur O. Choate of New York concluded: "We believe these girls will become strong leaders of our movement in their respective countries as the years go by, better able to spread its influence for peace, good will and understanding because of the friendships made and the ideas exchanged during this fortnight and through the years of correspondence which are sure to follow."

Mrs. Choate's prediction was corroborated by Scout Mary Emma Allen, who amused the convention with incidents of the two weeks of international camping at the chalet nestled among the snow-capped peaks of Switzerland.

"The fact that we were all able to smile made differences in language a lot easier," she told the delegates, as she recounted sunrise hikes and international camp cooking with Scouts from England, Hungary, Norway, Denmark, France, Finland and Czechoslovakia. The same feeling of international Scout sisterhood was developed at the encampment at Inniskerry, Ireland, according to an account from Scout Mary Clay.

The pleasures of Girl Scouting are not to be compared with its importance as a movement throughout the world today, Mrs. Brady declared. Through every speech at the world congress, where 22 nations were represented, rang the same note of the urgent need for more Scouting, she said.

"We do not claim," she told the delegates, "that Girl Scouting is a panacea for the problems affecting the nations today, but we do claim that without the type of woman Girl Scouting builds these problems will never find ultimate solution."

Sweden, Mrs. Brady reported, leads in the growth of interest on the part of its Government and general public. In that nation a law now decrees that property of the intestate and heirless must go to movements for the benefit of the young, among which the Boy and Girl Scouts are important. In India, she said, the Girl Guide movement is giving splendid service in breaking down old caste prejudices which are giving statesmen trouble.

The world congress, according to Mrs. Brady, showed youth active in almost all nations on behalf of the unemployed. The Scandanavian countries, she reported, showed much progressiveness, which she attributed to the close contact they maintain with one another. She expressed the hope that the opening of the new international chalet will aid in putting at the disposal of every country the best that is in each.

"There was a lovely tenderness in the way the little Irish Guides helped people on the Dublin streets and a wonderful self-forgetfulness about the little Poles who took care of us all at Bucze," Mrs. Brady told the women.

"I was prouder than ever of a program that so wonderfully fostered in the girls of each nation the characteristics peculiar to their own race," she declared.

The present officers of the Girl Scouts, headed by Mrs. Frederick Edey, were renominated at yesterday's session with the exception of the first vice-president, Mrs. William H. Hoffman. To fill the vacancy, Mrs. Arthur W. Hartt, of Boston, becomes eighth vice-president and the other vice-presidents are raised in rank.

Regional Leaders Named

At regional meetings yesterday, delegates from various sections of the country gathered to formulate local council membership objectives for 1933 and make plans for meeting them. The leaders of the regional meetings were as follows: New England region, Mrs. Joseph Merritt; Hendrik Hudson region, Mrs. Richmond D. Moot; region three, Mrs. Stuart McQuire; Kenowva region, Miss Katherine R. Geddes; Dixie region, Mrs. Edward T. Newell; Juliette Low region, Mrs. Arthur I. Harris; Great Lakes region, Mrs. Walter Cavanagh; Covered Wagon region, Mrs. Mildred Quail; Cactus region, Mrs. W. F. Arledge; Hiawatha region, Miss Katherine Abbott; Rocky Mountain region, Mrs. E. M. Bagley, and Big Tree region, Mrs. Otis B. Wight.

An ovation yesterday greeted Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, veteran Girl Scout worker, and former dean of Simmons College, Boston. Miss Arnold, an honorary vice-president of the organization, made a short inspirational talk on "Growth."

Council leaders were urged at a Round Table meeting last night to make sure that no girl in any community who has the desire to become a Girl Scout is prevented bly lack of funds this winter.

Dr. Lillian M. Gilbreth, member of the national executive committee, leader of the group, expressed the hope that the present period of economic stress will be remembered as a time when the community discovered it needed the Girl Scouts and the Girl Scouts discovered they were needed in the community, made far-reaching advances.

Scouts Community Asset

The present period, Dr. Gilbreth concluded, should bring to communities the realization that their Girl Scouts are as much of an asset and a resource as are their community chests and welfare organizations.

Each member of the round table left the meeting with a long list of definite suggestions for aiding the distressed in their communities. Resolved to turn their slogan "Do a good turn daily" to community use, the leaders discussed many projects, ranging from collecting clothes to adopting a baby.

Other round table meetings discussed various phases of national work, including the organization and financing of local councils, working relations of the troop to the local council, the part played by the American Girl, Scout publication, the organization and supervision of "Brownie" groups for those too young to become full-fledged Scouts and the responsibility of local councils toward their employees.

French Strive Against Isolation

(Continued from Page 1)

—sentiments. In the French newspapers it was asserted that privately before a Parliamentary Commission M. Herriot bluntly stated his attitude to the German claim for equality in the words: "No. Never. Nothing. Impossible." Naturally this indiscretion is unauthorized and should not be accepted as strictly exact. But it is clear that M. Herriot is exceptionally restrained in his public utterances; and the reason is that he is anxious to act in concert with the British.

On the question of debts he likewise wished to establish a so-called common front—though not, be it understood, in any feeling of opposition to the United States. It was even asserted that such a common front had in fact been established; though the British hastened to affirm their full liberty in any negotiations with the United States.

It is plain then that French diplomacy is ready to go a considerable way to maintain an accord with Great Britain—perhaps further than British diplomacy, which endeavors rather to play the rôle of an intermediary, a conciliator, and an arbiter, is willing to do for the sake of coöperation with France.

* * *

France is also more than willing to take heed of American wishes, especially in the problem of disarmament, and it has been authoritatively intimated that the Hoover proposals, for example, are being attentively examined with the hope that they can be adapted to French needs. At present, at any rate, France is doing everything in its power to avoid diplomatic isolation, and the two nations on whose friendship it most counts are Great Britain and the United States.

The effect of this preoccupation on international relations is undoubtedly beneficial. It has softened recent controversies. It has prevented the employment of harsher language and a possible diplomatic rupture. There are many politicians both in France and in England who believe that only a common policy of the two countries can save Europe. They believe that when France and England are not in accord European order is menaced and that when they are in accord European order is assured.

Germans themselves are sometimes inclined to share this view. Baron Carl von Soden, a member of the Center Party, as quoted by Mr. Wickham Steed, warns his countrymen that the interests of Germany cannot be furthered by efforts to play England off against France. "If English mediation is to succeed, we must see to it that French policy toward London shall be friendly and trustful. The closer Anglo-French relations become, the greater are the chances of English influence upon France. From Locarno to Lausanne no work has been done for European order without previous agreement between England and France. Whenever England and France have fallen out, Germany has paid for it. Whenever England and France get together, a step is taken toward the only sort of Europe that is capable of healthy life."

JUNIOR LEAGUE PLANS WELFARE CONVENTION

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—Chairman of committees directing various activities of the Association of Junior Leagues of America were appointed at yesterday's session of the directors' fall meeting.

Miss Olive Lyford of New York was made chairman of the arts and interests bureau, succeeding Mrs. John de Watt Peltz of New York, resigned, and an advisory committee was named. Arrangements were discussed for the Welfare Conference, to be held in Boston, Oct. 17-21, and the Children's Theater Conference at Cleveland, Dec. 13-15.

ABBOTT URGES KEEPING PRICES ON FAIR BASIS

Steel Director Asks End Be Put to 'Clamor for Cut Prices'

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 6—There must be an end to the "clamor for cut prices," backed up by dependable agreements among producers to keep prices on a fair basis, if business is to be really stabilized, Mr. Charles F. Abbott, executive director of the American Institute of Steel Construction, said here yesterday. Mr. Abbott spoke before the annual convention of the National Paper Trade Association of the United States.

The steel institute director counseled the paper tradesmen not to depend solely on the courts to correct economic evils such as price cutting, but rather to bring about a correction through coöperation. As to price cutting, he said, "the only legal cure of the evil is education. By hammering indisputable facts home again and again to every member of an industry the influences that promote price cutting can be reversed.

"Education should start by discussing the illusion that greater profits can be obtained from an increase in volume secured by price cutting. When this illusion has been destroyed, the root of the price-cutting evil will be eliminated.

"We can do much to effect this education through coöperation, through coming together and honestly discussing our problems.

"Instead of submitting to price cutting, business men should make every effort to bolster up commodity prices, encourage price advances, he said.

"We have had two years of fighting, two years of price demoralization," Mr. Abbott added. "Costs have been disregarded, salaries and wages have been cut many times and price cutting has driven prices lower and lower. Unemployment and bankruptcies will prove to be the ultimate end, if we keep up this selfish, ignorant mad rush for business at any old price. If we fail to advance commodity prices by constructive methods, industry as a whole will be wrecked."

Taming Quebec's Wildest Spots as New England Once Was Tamed

All Photos The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN ADAM DELVED AND EVE SPAN . . .

Upper Left: Two Years' Clearing by New Quebec System, House Just Completed, First Log Hut at Right, Barn Appearing at Left. At Right: Member of Homesteader Family Spinning Carded Wool From the Sheep of the Farm. Below: Settler's First Log Hut That Keeps Family and Stock Warm and Dry for First Year.

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The Editor's Puzzle

4

Public opinion was soon crystallized on the desirability of the trip to the Arctic, and the result was that the newspapers began giving more space to this than any proposal before the Hoover.

(Corrected form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Randon Hall

By RUTH AMET

Part II

THE next day the twins too heard the great news. Mrs. Randon told them about Lydia Garrison's letter and about Mrs. Donner's desire to leave Gay and Dorry with them while she went east with Mr. Donner. Mrs. Randon, as a college graduate, was perfectly capable of teaching certain subjects. Miss Mills would teach others. It had only remained to secure a large, suitable house for a boarding school.

Mrs. Donner had noticed that the delightful old Blake house at Seabright was for rent. During the winter Seabright rents were low and the quiet California beach seemed ideal for their purpose. Mrs. Randon had gone down the very day after the picnic outing and had arranged to exchange houses with Miss Blake, who required less roomy quarters, for the winter season. Their father would commute to the city. Mrs. Randon paused.

"Mother, Mother—" It was like a chorus. "Is it really, truly going to happen?"

"Really, truly, darlings. Listen, while I whisper two words—Randon Hall."

Randon Hall! They repeated it rapturously. Then six arms went about their mother in one tight hug.

* * *

With little more than a week to make ready, preparations for boarding school went briskly forward. Mrs. Randon gave each of her daughters a list of the things she must take with her. Duplicates of the list were given to Mrs. Donner and mailed to Nina Garrison.

"Two blue kilted skirts," read Rhoda interestedly.

"Middy blouses and sweaters and—Oh, do listen, Jerry," cried Jill, skimming rapidly, "bathing suits!"

"Hurray!" Jerry quickly sought and found that glamorous item on her own list. "And napkin rings," she contributed.

"Oh, dear," wailed Jill.

"Do you object to taking your napkin ring?" asked Mrs. Randon much amused.

"No, of course, not, but—but Mums, dear, it made me think of Frieda. When she knows about all these extra people coming to live with us she'll put her foot down. She'll just have one of her old tantrums on the spot and you'll give up the whole thing."

"It's all right, Jill," her mother assured her gayly. "Frieda knows all about our being a boarding school and she thoroughly approves."

Jill's face was a study. Rhoda and Jerry both burst out laughing at her surprised relief. Still, they felt rather surprised themselves and not a little relieved that Frieda had been persuaded. They quite agreed when Jill murmured, "Just the same, there's something queer about Frieda's being so willing."

Mrs. Randon had to be quite firm about the list in the end. There were so many things each girl felt must go with her. This difficulty was finally solved by each girl being given a packing box of her own. Into these went the party favors, valentines, Christmas cards, and snapshots that the list obviously did not call for. And the boxes, neatly packed and labeled, went into the basement storeroom.

Busy as she was, opening one house and closing another, Mrs. Randon found time to show the twins how to sew on buttons, and how to fasten the little tapes with their names on into all their laundry clothes. Rhoda, eager to be of the utmost assistance, darned all the ...nnily stockings.

Gay and Dorry Donner worked like beavers too. Boarding school!—and boarding school at the beach! Was there ever a more enchanting prospect?

As the girls bent over the unaccustomed needlework they frequently discussed the amazing fact that they were to spend only a half day at their studies. That there would be piano practice and an after-dinner study hour seemed to make little impression. It was the brevity of the school day, from 8:30 to 12, that perpetually thrilled them.

"And often," Jill remarked casually, "We'll be late starting because of Nina. Rich people don't get up until all hours, you know." It was not until they reached Randon Hall that the "young ladies," as their father now drolly addressed them, realized that boarding school had its rigid routine side.

* * *

Nina and Miss Mills arrived from the East the day before Randon Hall opened. Frieda, who had gone down ahead to Seabright, reported everything in readiness by telephone that night. So early the next afternoon Mrs. Randon, Miss Mills and six elated girls left the electric car and started up the long broad walk at the end of which stood the weathered old Blake house.

Almost at the door they had their first pleasant surprise. A small sign, swinging gently in the sea breeze, bore the name of "Randon Hall!" framed in brown strips to match the redwood shingles. "Daddy's contribution," Mrs. Randon explained as the delighted girls glimpsed it.

"I can't wait another second," said Nina, unexpectedly plumping down on the steps and opening up her suitcase. She took out a large dark blue roll. "Mother wanted to put them in my trunk, but I just knew I'd want them before the trunk got here. See—" she unrolled rapidly, "one for each of us. Daddy had them made up at a sporting goods house—blue and gold. Blue for the ocean and gold for the sand."

Girls knelt up and down the steps. Mrs. Randon and Miss Mills watched them with smiling faces as they unfurled the pennants Nina gave them. On their backgrounds of bright blue felt the bright yellow letters spelled "Randon Hall" in gay and convincing manner. Jill rose looking rather awed. "Boarding school's here," she announced.

The dignity with which the girls had made the momentous trip suddenly deserted them. They fairly tumbled into the big front hall in their eagerness to explore the interesting old house. "Ra-ra-ra-ra-ra-ra-Randon Hall!" Rhoda commenced chittering it like a chipmunk. The other five took up the staccato chant as they tore after her up the broad stairs.

Miss Mills looked at Mrs. Randon as much as to say, "Shall you ever be able to handle them?" Mrs. Randon only laughed. "Come along," she invited, "and I'll show you the living room and the snug little study off it where we'll hold classes. They're too jolly for words."

The girls came trooping back in high glee over the dormatory-like aspect of their rooms. Jerry and Jill were missing. "They went to the kitchen to get tacks from Frieda to put up our pennants," Nina explained.

"Frieda won't like that," commented Rhoda. But just then Frieda came in looking quite agreeable. Mrs. Randon complimented her warmly on the orderly house and Frieda departed smiling broadly. "She certainly must be feeling big-hearted today," Rhoda told her cousin. "The twins flouncing in and out of the kitchen usually make her furious."

* * *

As the twins distributed tacks, Nina whispered to Rhoda: "You and Gay come up to my room. I've something to tell you." The three girls sped back upstairs. Nina's "my" room should have been "our" room, since the large, many-windowed apartment held three single beds for the three older girls. Jerry, Jill and Dorry shared a companion room across the hall.

"Sh-sh!" Nina cautioned. "This must be a deep, dark secret." Rhoda and Gay exchanged delighted glances. Ah, boarding school was beginning!

"I won't open it now," Nina continued in a low voice, pointing to her big wardrobe thunk, which had arrived after all before herself, "but it's simply chocablock with goodies. Mother let me have all the Huntley & Palmer's cakes she had left—the little fancy ones they serve at tea, you know. I've six boxes of them. Then, two of my best friends gave me chocolates, and so did Auntie Fay and Mr. Johns, a friend of Daddy's. That's four boxes — and three of them are awfully big ones. And now," she fell to whispering again, "can we have a midnight feast? I ask you—can we?"

"Can we?" echoed Rhoda. "Nina, you darling. I'll say we can."

A not unmusical but decidedly loud bell interrupted the conspirators and brought them racing downstairs. "Whatever is it, Mother—a fire alarm?" asked Rhoda, noting for the first time the bracketed bell and its long cord.

"Just the bell, dear," said Mrs. Randon.

"Oh, to announce classes and things?"

"Yes," replied her mother. "And now listen carefully please, girls. You'll each find a schedule on the inside of your wardrobe doors, but I'll run through it just to be sure everybody understands. Rising bell rings at 6:45."

"Six?—did you say six, Mother?"

"Six," repeated Mrs. Randon clearly.

"But we don't get up at home until after seven, even on school-days," protested Rhoda.

"Yes, but this is boarding school."

"Do you suppose the little Colonel got up at 6:45 at Warwick Hall?" asked Jill solemnly.

"I'm positive of it," said Mrs. Randon. "They don't bother about things like that in stories because what happens after they get up is so much more important. And we're not going to bother about it here. When the bell rings everybody will just get up and get started on something much more important than lying in bed."

"Of course," stated Jerry reasonably. "Who'd want to spend any more time than they could help in bed? In bed at boarding school," she amended hurriedly, well aware of her reputation as a sleepyhead.

Mrs. Randon continued as though there had been no interruption. "Each girl will dress carefully, strip her bed, hang up her robe, put away her slippers, and be in her seat at the breakfast table by 7:15. After breakfast, each girl will take her sweater and beret from its special hook in the big hall closet, and with either Miss Mills or myself as pacemaker, take a brisk walk the length of the boardwalk and back. Then, sweaters and berets go back on their proper hooks, and each girl makes her bed, sees that her bureau drawers are in order and all articles of clothing in their proper places.

"The first bell for lessons rings at 8:25. The second bell, five minutes later, must find everyone in their places. School starts promptly at 8:30. Miss Mills has arranged a schedule for music lessons and half hours of supervised practice from 1 o'clock until 3. Dressing bell rings at 5:30. There will be plenty of hot water then for baths. There are two nice big bathrooms. Inside the door of each you'll find a bath schedule all worked out."

"Mums," appealed Jill, "this is terrible."

"No, dear, it's boarding school."

"But getting up with the chickens, and a bath in the middle of the afternoon just when we're having the most fun!"

Mrs. Randon put an arm about the indignant twin. "Perhaps the fun will compensate," she suggested.

"Compensate?" Jill tried out the word but it conveyed very little. She exchanged a dismal glance with Jerry. So this was boarding school!

[To Be Concluded Next Thursday]

'Walter Scott' and 'Pet Marjorie'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© Ian Smith, Edinburgh

Two of the Leading Characters in the School Children's Pageant, Given in Edinburgh as Part of the Scott Centenary Celebrations. Our Picture Shows Arthur Scott, Who Took the Part of Sir Walter Scott in the "Pet Marjorie" Scene, With the Little Girl Who Played Pet Marjorie.

School Children Take Part In Walter Scott Pageant

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh, Scot.

IN CONNECTION with the recent centenary celebrations of Sir Walter Scott a vast pageant of scenes chosen from his novels and poems has lately taken place in Edinburgh, all the characters being played by school children. The boy who took the part of Sir Walter was a pupil at the Royal High School where Scott himself was a pupil. In the pageant he was seen coming in as a young lad and flinging himself down with a book to read and dream.

Scott dreamed many dreams, and listened in his boyhood to many stirring border tales, but he did not stop there. He began to write, and his output of closely written novels and other works was so great that it leaves our modern hustlers in the shade! In the pageant there passed before the boy a multitude of characters that he was destined to create, lords and ladies, kings and queens, simple peasant folk—and even favorite dogs and horses.

The pageant included a number of graceful old dances, and the color schemes and costumes were delightful. Here was Queen Elizabeth presiding over a masque at Kenilworth, while torchbearers executed a whirling dance to the accompaniment in Old-World music. In another scene her cousin, the lovely Mary, Queen of Scots, was shown escaping by night with a few faithful attendants from Loch Levan Castle; and again another showed the brilliant court of James IV of Scotland at Holyrood Palace. There was also a banquet given by Prince John to the Normans, Saxons, and Jews, as recounted in "Ivanhoe."

Very different were the rugged moorland scenes showing Helen MacGregor, wife of the famous Rob Roy, hearing of his capture by his enemies, or Meg Merrilies, Scott's famous gypsy figure, denouncing the Laird of Ellangowan for turning the gypsies out of their homes.

Not all the scenes, however, were taken from Scott's books, and one that gave especial delight, was a meeting at Scott's house between himself and his little friend, Pet Marjorie, who arrived, in her quaint little old-fashioned way, in a sedan chair.

The pageant concluded with a march of all the characters who had taken part, forming a wonderful display of color. At the end walked Scott and his faithful hound Maida, and as the lights gradually faded the chorus sang.

O Caledonia! stern and wild,
Meet nurse of a poetic child!
Land of brown heath and shaggy wood,
Land of the mountain and the flood,
Land of my sires! what mortal hand
Can e'er untie the filial band
That knits me to thy rugged strand!

Mail Bag

West Brattleboro, Vermont

Dear Editor:

Since I wrote to the Mail Bag I have acquired several interesting correspondents. It has been great fun receiving letters from the other side of the continent.

I have been spending the summer on a farm of 150 acres. Our house is quite old with plenty of space around it. From the hill behind the house one can catch a glimpse of the blue range of the White Mountains; nearer we can see one of Vermont's granite quarries, a solid mountain of granite. Just across from us is lumbering old Mt. Wantastiquett where there are many rabbits and blueberries. To go swimming we have to walk through the woods all the way. We often start up a ruffled grouse or rabbit. The swimming is in a typical old swimming hole edged by trees, with a convenient rock to dry off on.

I am entering into my sophomore year at school this fall. I wish I could hear from some girl in England or Scotland or in fact anywhere in Europe or United States, and should especially like a pen pal who is interested in architecture and the outdoors. Beverley S.

Quantico, Virginia

Dear Editor:

My father is in the Marine Corps, so we travel quite a lot. We have lived in California, Washington, D. C., and Haiti, in the West Indies. After three years there, we came back to the United States, crossed the continent and back by two routes. Then went to Columbus, Ga., and are now living in Virginia at a Marine Corps post.

I read the Children's and Young Folks' Pages and like them very much, also the "All Nature" articles, which I collect. In Haiti I collected shells; traveling across the continent I collected rocks; and in the Girl Scouts I learn about nature.

I should be glad to receive letters from girls around my age (12), and should especially like to hear from someone interested in the same things. Dorothy E. S.

Kansas City, Missouri

Dear Editor:

I enjoy the Monitor and rely on it for authentic information concerning the important issues of the day. I enjoyed the "cheerups" when they appeared and have saved them to place in a booklet. The nature articles, which I have put in a book, will be of great assistance to me in my school work this year.

It was interesting to read an article about the Girl Reserves in the Monitor, as I have been one for four years. Two years ago when I was president of our Girl Reserve Club, clippings from the Monitor were put in books and taken to an orphanage.

I am 14 years of age and will be a junior in the Northeast High School this fall. This school is experimenting with a plan which is believed to be unique, the two years of high school and the first two of college being combined in a three-year course called the "New Plan."

With best wishes to Monitor friends,
Dorothy Mae C.

[Translated from the German]

Breslau, Germany.

Dear Editor:

I should be glad to correspond with Christian Scientists in America and Italy. My present occupation is that of a teacher of rowing, and also for several years I have participated actively and successfully in races. My training was received from an English acquaintance, a professional rower, who trained crews there and also in America previous to 1914.

I should be happy to get in touch with those interested in the sport of rowing in the countries mentioned. One could write to me in English and I should like to reply in German.

Greetings. Fritz M-V.

P. S.—Other matters in which I am interested are the sport of airplanes and flying, and the prohibition of alcohol and tobacco.

Oshkosh, Wisconsin

Daer Editor:

Many, many times I have thought of writing to the Mail Bag, but this is my first attempt. I am 15 years old, and am a sophomore in the Oshkosh High School.

Oshkosh is a second class city with a population of about 40,000. It is surrounded almost completely by water, Lake Winnebago being on the east.

For pets I have a large blue Persian cat which rolls over for his meat. I also have a dove, which was found with a broken wing. Though his wing is quite well now, he will not fly away.

I should appreciate it greatly if girls from all over the world would write to me. I am interested in drawing, reading and sports.

Mildred B.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Sheila B. (12), Havana, Cuba. Correspond in German, French, English and Spanish.

Mary D. (13), London, England. Interested in music, elocution, gardening and Girl Guides.

Esther A. (13), Providence, R. I. Interested in music, reading, domestic science, swimming and skating.

Phyllis A. (13), Pearl River, N. Y. Exchange stamps, old coins and postcards.

Sylvia E. (16), Brooklyn, N. Y. From girls speaking Spanish.

Shirley A. (16), Brooklyn, N. Y. From girls speaking French.

Barbara R. (16), McGregor, Iowa. Interested in reading, writing letters and exchanging postcards.

Dorothy D. (16), Santa Monica, Calif. Especially from foreign lands. Interested in reading, news writing, swimming, football and tennis.

Joan B., Maywood, Ill. Especially from foreign countries. Interested in reading and outdoor sports.

May S., Honolulu, T. H.

From Boys

Keith D., Long Beach, Calif. From boys 12 to 14, especially from Spain, Australia and Africa.

H. R. K. (16), Bronx, N. Y. Exchange stamps and coins.

Wilhelm W. (17), Hamburg, Germany. Interested in English, sports and theaters.

Hans S. (18), Hamburg, Germany. Interested in traveling and general knowledge of the world.

Over 20

Mildred S., Rockford, Ill. Interested in literature, music and the theater.

Gladys McN., Hong Kong, China. Especially from Europe, Russia and America. Interested in books, films and international relations.

Florence P., Bradford, Yorks, England. From Iceland, Greenland, Norway and Asia. Interested in international relationships, collecting postcards, sailing and hiking.

Helen S., Wenatchee, Wash. Interested in photography, reading, stamps and traveling.

Karl P., Bayern, Germany. Interested in economic and social conditions. Seeking a teaching position. Correspond in German.

Joseph MacN., Chicago, Ill. Especially from Spain, Hawaii and Salvador. Interested in stamps and travel.

New World Friendship Project for Children and Young People

THE fourth project of international good will on the part of American children and young people has been announced by the Committee on World Friendship Among Children. The symbol chosen for this new project is a "Friendship Folio" which will contain messages to the children of China, especially pictures which the children will appreciate, including camera photos of the senders, their homes and schools. The folio will have artistic designs on the covers suggesting the friendship of the Chinese and the American peoples.

The Department of Education of the Republic of China has informed the American committee that it will be glad to coöperate in the project by receiving and distributing the Friendship Folios in the schools of China.

The project may be undertaken at any time between October, 1932, and August, 1933. The folios will be presented to the schools in China in the fall of 1933, probably on Oct. 10, when the establishment of the Republic is celebrated.

The cost of the folio is only 60 cents postpaid. It may be secured from the committee at 287 Fourth Avenue, New York, together with a folder giving complete directions to . . . leaders of children and young people who desire to have their groups participate in this fascinating enterprise of international appreciation.

The Committee on World Friendship Among Children, which was instituted by the federal council in 1925, has already carried on three enterprises of international education, the first consisting of Doll Messengers of Friendship sent to Japan, the second of Friendship School Bags sent to Mexico, and the third of Friendship Treasure Chests sent to the Philippine Islands.

Another project to be carried out in public and private schools during the coming year consists of sending good-will messages to the children of other lands. Two messages will be selected for broadcasting and publication in this country and abroad on World Goodwill Day, May 18, 1933. All the messages will be bound together in volumes and sent to the League of Nations. Hon. William John Cooper is chairman of the committee which is to have the responsibility of selecting the outstanding messages.—From Federal Council Bulletin.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

Conducted by FRANK L. WILSON

THE Soviet influence still extends over the great Asiatic Republic of Mongolia, and but recently this influence has been portrayed in an issuance of stamps not only for the Republic of Mongolia, but also for the new state of Tannou Touva.

The new Mongolian stamps replace those quaint Oriental stamps with their funny "curliques" and

twists that have graced the mail from this vast country for the last several years. The new stamps, while retaining some of the Oriental characteristics, are quite modern. The stamps depict many scenes of native picturesqueness and industry: a rotary printing press in operation, a Mongolian telegraphist sending a message, a machinist, the Administration Buildings at Urga, an outdoor school, sheep shearing, a camel caravan of the Gobi Desert, local scenes and soldiery of the Republic.

Tannou Touva has a somewhat similar set of pictorials, two of which we illustrate above. These designs show enterprise and action: native horsemen, craftsmen and farm workers form the center motif of most of the designs. In the above illustrations a camel train crossing the desert is shown on the 5k, and on the 3k a tractor in direct contrast to the older and slower method of plowing by aid of the native oxen, which is shown in the background of the design.

United States Notes

On Sept. 26 the new 8c air mail stamp and 8c air mail envelope were placed on sale by the Government. On this date also the corner stone of the new Post Office Department Building was laid in Washington, and the name of the Pennsylvania Avenue Post Office Station changed to the Benjamin Franklin Station immediately after the ceremony. This new building is expected to be ready for occupancy in the spring of 1934.

The William Penn and Daniel Webster commemoratives, as previously announced, will be placed on sale Oct. 24. The size of these stamps will be the same as the regular issue, of 3c denomination and color purple.

In the new Scott's catalogue there has been a marked advance in the price of United States stamps, particularly of those stamps which are rapidly becoming scarce and for which there is considerable demand. This is notably true of the early commemoratives and coils.

Roumania

THE Boy Scouts are again honored by postage stamps. This time Roumania has issued six very interesting designs to commemorate the Jamboree held there this year. Besides the signaler shown on the 50-bani stamps. Scouts in camp scenes are shown on the 25-bani and 2-lei and on the 1-lei a Scout on the trail. The 3-lei portrays a likeness of King Carol, the founder of the Roumanian Boy Scouts Movement, and on the 6-lei a portrait of King Carol and his son, Prince Michael.

Hungary

FAMOUS men again form the theme of a special issue of stamps and this time Hungary presents in a series of 16 stamps the portraits of her famous poets, musicians, painters, statesmen and professional men. Here we show the 20-filler value, portraying the musician, Franz Liszt, who needs no introduction to lovers of music. These portrait stamps, like the now famous set of Germany portrait stamps, will take their place in the Philatelic "Hall of Fame" and may well form the nucleus of such a department in your collection.

Queries and Answers

Q. I have found on endeavoring to transfer some of my stamps from one album to another that some of the stamps appear to be gummed to the album page and also that the hinges are gummed tightly to both the stamp and the album page. Is this due to the hinge itself or was not enough care used in mounting the stamp. E. M. S.

A. Too much moisture was applied to the hinge and when the hinge was affixed to the album page this excess moisture squeezed out from around the hinge, wetting the stamp. As this moisture contained some of the gum from the hinge it naturally acted as a weak mucilage on the stamp.

Best results are obtained in applying the hinge by avoiding any excess of moisture on the gum. Moisten the tip of one finger slightly and wipe it across the hinge. You will then find that the hinge when dry may be removed without damage to the surface of the stamp or album page. Never try to remove a hinge from stamp or album while the gum is still wet; you may lose some of the surface of the stamp or album page.

It is also a good plan to place a piece of paper or blotter between the stamp and your finger, when pressing the stamp down, to keep the stamp clean from finger oil. Above all things keep your stamps clean and their appearance neat.

Stamp Clubs

We still have a few copies of the Outline Program for Stamp Clubs and these will be mailed out for the asking as long as they last. The outlines are of particular interest to newly formed junior clubs.

The World Conference in Poland

SCOUTS THE WORLD AROUND

By MRS. MARK KERR
International Commissioner for Great Britain

GIRL Guides and Girl Scouts have lately held an International Conference in Poland, which might well serve as a model for other conferences, in spite of the very wholesome diversity of opinions manifested.

The conference took place at Bucze, in the Beskidy hills, about two hours from the town of Katowice. Bucze is a fine house which has lately been given to the Polish Boy Scouts, and as both movements work closely together, the Girl Guides are given the use of it on important occasions. The delegates and visitors, numbering about 100, were lodged in the house, or in Guide camps near by.

The principal guest at the conference was Lady Baden-Powell, Chief Guide of the World. Among the visitors who came from several countries where the movement is still in its infancy, were the heads of the new Guide Association in Roumania, easily identified by their becoming uniform of bright blue. Twenty-two of the countries which are members of the World Association sent delegates, and lands as far north as Norway and as far south as New Zealand, as far west as Saskatchewan and as far east as Calcutta, were represented.

Beautiful Symbolic Ceremony

The conference opened on the evening of Aug. 6, with a charming ceremony, at which each visitor was given a little wooden cup containing a small quantity of oil on which floated a wick. The Polish Girl Guides then lit the wicks, saying: "It is the custom among us for each person present to bring her small contribution to the great whole. Come, and cast your drop of oil on to the camp fire which is to give warmth and light to all."

As the procession, headed by Lady Baden-Powell, wended its way to where the huge logs lay ready to be kindled into flame, a long trail of tiny lights twinkled in the darkness. Then each delegate, passing close to the fire, poured out her own small provision of oil, until the flames blazed up into the starry sky.

This ceremony was symbolic of the conference itself, to which each country brought its own contribution to add to the common stock of ideas.

Poland's gift (besides the practical exemplification of Guiding which was seen at every turn) was the excellent speech by Mlle. Wolowska on "Hiking Camps." Polish Guide companies frequently go out for three or four weeks into the mountains, carrying their tents and all their belongings with them, and sleeping every night in a different place. This, it was pointed out, is a fine school of endurance, unselfishness, and patriotism, during which the girls learn to know and love their own country.

Miss Parm, of Norway, gave many ideas for the training of the older Guides (Rangers) in citizenship. Miss Julia Williamson, from the United States, drew an inspiring picture of the children who, through the Brownie system, grow up in an atmosphere of true freedom, and learn the greatest lesson of all—self-mastery. Dame Katharine Furse, director of the world bureau, dwelt on the ideal of the Guide movement in its loving work for the children of all countries, free from politics, and transcending the barriers of class, color and creed.

International Training Committee

An important step taken by the Guide Movement is the formation of an international training committee, which has already organized training courses for Guiders from all countries. Plans are being made to hold meetings of selected Guiders from every country in order that they may pool their ideas, consider how best the Guide movement can keep abreast of the times, and continue to meet the needs of the girls of the future while yet remaining firmly based on the original ideals of the founder, those ideals which have attracted the girls of the past and present.

These Guiders will get together to consider the "Whither" of Guiding, and the gatherings will consequently be called the "Quo Vadis" meetings. The first meeting is to take place at the Guide chalet at Adelboden next June, when interesting developments from the discussions are anticipated.

Several hundred Polish Guides were in camp around Bucze during the conference, and in the intervals between the sessions even the most serious delegates were induced by the girls to learn the Polish dances and games. In the evenings wonderful camp fires were held, and a particularly talented Guide company from Cracow, whose special duty it was to entertain the delegates, acted, danced and sang for their benefit.

An Evening of Poetry and Romance

On Visitors' Day, in the presence of the Polish Minister for Education and other distinguished guests, this company produced scenes depicting the four seasons, in which the Polish peasant customs peculiar to each province were introduced. These scenes, acted on a beautiful summer night by the light of the camp fire, formed a vision, all too brief, of poetry and romance.

After the conference the visitors were taken by the Polish commissioners for a short tour in Poland, during which they visited the historic town of Cracow, the interesting salt mines at Wielicka, the Tatra Mountains, as well as a good many Guide camps.

The guests at the conference were filled with admiration for the efficiency, charm, and true esprit de corps of the Polish Guides, due, in great measure, to the inspiration given by their founder and Chief Guide, Olga Malkowska. The conference will always be looked upon as a high-water mark in the history of the Guide movement.

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THE HOME FORUM

Tasmania the Beautiful

THE traveler who visits Tasmania for the first time has many surprises in store. However much he may have perused the attractive literature by which an enterprising travel bureau of the Government undertakes to lure the tourist, yet he is bound to be surprised at the extent and variety of the natural beauties of this island state. It is indeed a smiling land and clad in its vernal dress, under the full glory of spring sunshine, we found it most attractive.

The boat for Tasmania leaves Melbourne in mid-afternoon, and proceeds down the Yarra River to the long, narrow bay connecting Melbourne Harbor with the Bass Strait, which separates Australia from Tasmania. The journey is crowded with interest. It affords a comprehensive view of the city itself and of its environs. Between attractive shores, the bay stretches away for more than forty miles before it meets the tidal waters of the Straits. It is like sailing down a great river, so calm is the journey. Bass Straits have a reputation second only to the English Channel for the trouble that may befall the traveler. But good fortune favored us, the sea was comparatively smooth and the crossing correspondingly comfortable.

Early morning found us sailing quietly up the Tamar—the winding river which forms an excellent water entrance to Tasmania at Launceston, its second largest city. Despite the crisp air, the morning sunshine lured us to the deck and to the enjoyment of a unique experience. For nearly forty miles we ascend the Tamar which, gradually narrowing, winds its tortuous way between broad fields, now radiant in the new green of early spring, wooded hills and prosperous farmsteads. Apple orchards are in bloom, and flowering shrubs: gorse and hawthorne, lilacs and clematis, adorn the hillsides. By half-past seven we reach the slip at Launceston, and for nearly a week find in this southern outpost of inhabited islands, the hospitality and good cheer that make journeying in strange lands a delightful experience.

* * *

It is doubtful if in all the world there can be found a more striking example than Tasmania of the evolution of a country from the handicap of sinister conditions of early settlement to a happy, prosperous, and enlightened people, enjoying to the full the advantages of twentieth century civilization.

It was in 1803 that Lieutenant Bowen arrived from Sydney with a group of convicts and a small colony of settlers. Van Diemen's Land, as the island was then called from its Dutch discoverer, was an unknown wilderness, inhabited only by a race of blacks, aborigines, who have now entirely disappeared. Having first established a convict colony at Botany Bay, near the present site of Sydney, Australia, England concluded to extend further the enterprise of exporting her undesirables and sought this island. At a place later called Port Arthur, the chief settlement was made, and so great became the enterprise that at one time more than seven thousand delinquents were there. This situation continued for exactly half a century, until 1853, when the strenuous efforts of the Anti-Transportation League bore fruit, and the practice of exporting criminals ceased. Similar settlements had been made in other parts of the island.

The prisoners were set to work, and many roads and bridges built by convict labor are still in use. Some of the bridges built of stone with much ornamentation are still pointed to as relics of the old régime, and the ruins of many stone barracks and prisons still bear eloquent witness to a practice which happily passed more than half a century ago. Many tales of escape and pursuit of prisoners, of hardships and brutality still remain, but these have passed unto the body of legend which surrounds the early history of the country. So attractive is the scenery of Tasmania, so prosperous are its farms and industries, so cultured and happy are its people, that one hears of these beginnings as of distant traditions pertaining to events which transpired, if ever, in the long, long ago.

The city of Launceston with nearly forty thousand inhabitants is beautifully situated at the confluence of two rivers, having their sources in the distant mountains. The Esk and the North Esk here join, forming the tidal river, the Tamar, the waterway up which we came to the city. The Esk comes roaring down a gorge, wild and picturesque, bordered by beetling cliffs, now clad in verdure of great variety. Bird-life is very plentiful, and with the plenteous bloom of shrubs and flowers of springtime make as attractive a prospect for a stroll as I have ever found in all my travels. We have some difficulty in rearranging our seasons. To find the familiar blossoms of spring in late October requires a mental adjustment that we do not make at once. Singing birds all about us! And the ears of one accustomed to identify birds by their song become sadly troubled over the medley of strange notes.

* * *

After a two-day sojourn in this attractive city, we board a "service car," American built, for a run across the Island to Hobart, the capital and chief city of Tasmania. The road, first built by convict-labor a hundred years ago, has been improved into a fine motorway over which we bowl merrily—now in a spring shower, now in full sunshine. The drive discloses the two chief industries of the Island—sheep husbandry and apple-raising, both highly profitable under normal conditions, but now largely inactive, in common, it seems, with the industries of the whole world. Tasmanian apples find ready market in London, more than three million boxes being shipped there yearly. The road leads through fine forests of eucalyptus, or "gum" trees, across broad plains where great flocks of sheep, merinos, for the most part, find excellent pasturage. By smiling lakes, over brawling streams, by thriving farmsteads, the road runs, affording an excellent view of the interior of the Island. Presently picturesque mountains rise in the foreground, still blotched with the remains of the winter snowfall. Some of the mountains attain a height of more than seven thousand feet, and are wooded to the summit. The dainty brown of the new growth of the eucalyptus forest stands out in fine contrast to the new green of the fields and pastures.

The road is so rapidly negotiated that the one hundred and thirty miles are traversed in scarcely more than four hours. We encounter little traffic—during the whole distance not more than a half-dozen motors are met. At Hobart the animal Stock Show is on and the town is alive with traffic. This, in part at least, accounts for the small traffic on the road. We are soon domiciled in a comfortable hotel and, affairs settled, start out to explore the town.

* * *

As usual, the heights attract us and we find ourselves well out of the town and facing the height of Mount Wellington, whose crest still shows the white of snow patches. The harbor here spreads out before us like a panorama—blue and sparkling in the sunshine. Hobart has a location that is surpassed by few cities. A broad and deep waterway leads out a dozen miles to the Southern Ocean—so deep that the largest ships may dock in the very heart of the town. We gaze out across the distant ocean with something of awe, as we realize that straight away to the south lies the Ross Barrier, where Admiral Byrd's party wintered, and the South Pole. To be sure, the distance is great—we are at forty-three degrees south latitude, and there are forty-seven degrees more to the South Pole—but no land lies between. Several expeditions for Antarctica have outfitted here, the most recent that of Sir Douglas Mawson, last year. At the back, picturesque Mount Wellington rises for more than four thousand feet, clothed in a green forest. The prospect from the Springs Hotel, three thousand feet up the mountain, is surpassingly impressive, both in its extent and the variety of natural beauty. In the background are smiling lakes, backed by rugged mountains and wooded hills, as far as the eye can reach, deep blue in the distance; the broad waterway leading out to the sea, a winding channel paralleling the broader strait; at the back the mountain height clothed in a forest of green trees—tall, straight as candles, and some with mammoth boles. One would like to linger long at the Springs Hotel for the grandeur and variety of the scene. At our feet lies the city with its red roofs, smoking chimneys and church steeples, pointing upward to the blue dome of the heavens—a scene of peace and prosperity.

* * *

Tasmania, with an area of twenty-six thousand square miles, four thousand less than the State of Maine, has less than a quarter million inhabitants. We are surprised to learn that a considerable portion of the Island in the west has yet to know the foot of an explorer. The rugged contour, together with a scrub growth impenetrable except as one hews his way, has held back the adventurous explorer. The Island is very rich in minerals—gold, copper, silver, zinc and tin have been mined in large quantities. The inhabitants believe it to be one of the richest areas in the world in mineral wealth. It seems that, when normal conditions are again restored, these resources will be exploited by both Australian and English capitalists. After two days' sojourn here, we return to Launceston by train, over a most attractive route, and take ship down the Tamar bound for Melbourne, with a sense of having glimpsed one of the world's beauty spots. We agree that Tasmania would be an ideal spot for a happy vacation.

ALBERT FIELD GILMORE.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Jeremy Runs Away to the Fair

But it was finally the horses that caught Jeremy's heart. Half of them at least were without riders, and the empty ones went round pathetically, envying the more successful ones and dancing to the music as though with an effort. One especially moved Jeremy's sympathy. He was a fine horse, rather fresher than the others, with a coal-black mane and great black bulging eyes; his saddle was of gold and his trappings of red. As he went round he seemed to catch Jeremy's eye and to beg him to come to him. He rode more securely than the rest, rising nobly like a horse of fine breeding, falling again with an implication of restrained force as though he would say: "I have only to let myself go and there, my word, you would see where I'd get to." His bold black eyes turned beseechingly to Jeremy—surely it was not only a trick of the waving gas. . . .

Jeremy gazed, and the reproach in those eyes was more than he could endure. And at any moment someone else might settle himself on that beautiful back! There, that stupid fat giggling girl! No—she had moved elsewhere. He could endure it no longer and, with a thumping heart, clutching a scalding penny in a red-hot hand, he mounted the steps, "One ride—little gen'elman. 'Ere you are! 'Old on now! Oh, you wants that one, do yer? Right yer are—yer pays yer money and yer takes yer choice." He lifted Jeremy up. "Put yer arms round 'is neck now— 'e won't bite yer!"

Bite him indeed! Jeremy felt, as he clutched the cool head and let his hand slide over the stiff black mane, that he knew more about that horse than his owner did. He seemed to feel beneath him the horse's response to his clutching knees, the head seemed to rise for a moment and nod to him and the eyes to say: "It's all right. I'll look after you. I'll give you the best ride of your life!" . . .

They were off! He felt his horse quiver under him, he saw the mansions of the Two-Headed Giant and the Fat Lady slip to the right, the light seemed to swing like the skirt of someone's dress, upward across the floor, and from the heart of the golden woman and the king and the minstrel a scream burst forth as though they were announcing the end of the world. After that he had no clear idea as to what occurred. He was swung into space, and all the life that had been so stationary, the booths, the lights, the men and women, the very stars went swinging with him as though to cheer him on; the horse under him galloped before, and the faster he galloped the wilder was the music and the dizzier the world. He was exultant, omnipotent, supreme. He had long known that this glory was somewhere if it could only be found, all his days he seemed to have been searching for it; he beat his horse's neck, he drove his legs against his sides. "Go on! Go on! Go on!" he cried. "Faster! Faster! Faster!" . . .

This marvellous experience he repeated four times, and every time with an ecstasy more complete than the last. He rushed to a height, he fell, he rushed again, he fell, and at every return to a sober life his one intention was instantly to be off on his steed once more. He was about to start on his fifth journey, he had paid his halfpenny, he was sitting forward with his hands on the black mane, his eyes, staring, were filled already with the glory that he knew was coming to him, his cheeks were crimson, his hat on the back of his head, his hair flying. He heard a voice, quiet and cool, a little below him, but very near:

"Jeremy—Jeremy. Come off that. You've got to go home."

He looked down and saw his Uncle Samuel.

It was all over; he knew at once that it was all over. As he slipped down from his dear horse he gave the glossy dark mane one last pat; then, with a little sigh, he found his feet, stumbled over the wooden steps and was at his uncle's side.—HUGH WALPOLE, in "Jeremy."

Full Harvest

Now is the season of fruition—
The time of ripening fruit and grain.
Russet-coated apples hang
On weighted boughs;
Brown-sheathed ears of golden corn,
Perched high on rustling stalks,
Wait the harvester's seasoned hands;
Between the rows,
Great saffron globes lie in the morning sun—
Huge pumpkins, which at dawn
Were dominoed in silvery gossamer of frost.
The cool, ripe-scented air
Is sweet as new-pressed cider,
And the busy husbandman,
Contented with his harvest's yield,
Whistles at his tasks—
Fluting a melodious pæan
Of thanksgiving.

WINNIE LYNCH ROCKETT.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© R. B. Fleming, London

Two Studies of a Girl: From a Drawing by Watteau, in the British Museum, London

Emerson to Sterling

Concord, 31st January, 1844

My dear Friend, — The mercury has been at zero at my door, with little variation, for more than a week. Boston harbour is frozen up for six miles down to the forts, yet the newspapers tell me this morning that the merchants have resolved to saw through these miles a passage for your royal steamer and other seagoing ships to-morrow, and I must not wait another hour if I would speed my good wishes to the Isle of Wight.

By an unhappy chance, the January Dials did not sail as they ought in last month's steamer, and you should receive by this, via London and Carlyle, a copy of No. XV., which contains a critique, written by Margaret Fuller, on Strafford, and other children of genius, both yours and other mens. I heartily hope you will find something right and wise in my friend's judgments, if with something inadequate, and if her pen ramble a little. It was her own proposition to write the piece, led by her love both of you and of me. After she began it, she decided to spread her censure so wide, and comprise all dramas as well as Strafford. . . .

As James is gone to your island, I think to come still nearer to you through his friendly and intelligent eyes. Send me a good gossiping letter, and prevent all my proxies. What can I tell you to invite such retaliation? I dwell with my mother, my wife, and two little girls, the eldest five years old, in the midst of flowery fields. I wasted much time from graver work in the last two months in reading lectures to Lyceums far and near; for there is now a "lyceum," so called, in almost every town in New England, and, if I would accept every invitation, I might read a lecture every night. My neighbors in this village of Concord are Ellery Channing, who sent his poems to you, a youth of genius; Thoreau, whose name you may have seen in the Dial; and Hawthorne a writer of tales and historiettes, whose name you may not have seen, though he too prints books. All these three persons are superior to their writings, and therefore not obnoxious to Kant's observation, "Detestable is the company of literary men."

Good as these friends are, my habit is so solitary that we do not often meet. My literary or other tasks accomplished are too little to tell. I do not know how it happens, but there are but seven hours, often but five, in an American scholar's day; the twelve, thirteen, fifteen, that we have heard of, in German libraries, are fabulous to us. Probably in England you find a mean between Massachusetts and Germany. The performances of Goethe, the performances of Scott, appear superhuman to us in their quantity, let alone their quality. Sometimes I dream of writing the only historical thing I know, —the influence of old Calvinism, now almost obsolete, upon the education of the existing generation in New England. I am quite sure, if it could be truly done, it would be new to your people, and a valuable memorandum to ours. . . .

But I have gossiped to the end of my line, and so do commend myself affectionately to you.

R. W. Emerson.

—From "A Correspondence Between John Sterling and Ralph Waldo Emerson. With a Sketch of Sterling's Life," by EDWARD WALDO EMERSON.

ANTOINE WATTEAU, painter, draftsman, and etcher, was incomparably the finest exponent of French art toward the close of Louis XIV's reign and during the opening years of the Regency. And because, when we review his work, we picture his lovely pastoral scenes, the "Fêtes Galantes" and "Fêtes Champêtres," with their exquisite coloring and sensitive grouping, we may give less importance than is their due to his drawings. Yet Gersaint, who was a devoted and intimate friends of the artist, says: "Je donne une grande preference à ses desseins sur ces tableaux."

Watteau was first and foremost a realist. He drew what he saw; he was not imaginative, like Lancret, nor did he depict allegorical dreams, as did Boucher. As he went about, he studied. All the figures that he subsequently drew he had seen as he wandered and observed. With consummate skill, he set them down on paper. His drawings are the satisfying portraits of people he had watched. Later, in his pictures, he might chance to use one of these figures in juxtaposition with another; and more often than not, if the drawings are carefully studied in relation to his pictures, it will be found that a naturally posed group has been composed of single figures that have been drawn each as a separate study.

Of these two charming "Studies of a Girl," the three-quarter length figure appears in the later (Berlin) version of "L'Embarquement de Cythère," a picture which has for subject the embarkation of pilgrim lovers in search of a visionary realm where ideal happiness may be found. The figure also appears in "Amusements Champêtres." Lively animation is expressed in these two charming studies. In the one we have the forward bend of the figure and the face turned with its piquant interest; and in the other there is the contrast of the body thrown slightly back, the head posed a little sideways with eyes bent upon the apron, which is widely spread in both hands for examination, and it may well be for approval also. Perfection is approached in the accuracy of each line, the depth and meaning of each shadow. The drawing from which the print is taken is in the warm red and black chalk or pencil which Watteau used most often.

A Breakfast Interlude

He has been coming to the Castle for breakfast for thirty-odd years. During the six months of each year that he is in residence in Scotland, Joey—the sea gull—taps loudly at the dining-room window with his beak and awaits a large plateful of fish. Oblivious of Joey's morning visits, hundreds of gulls encircle the bay, content to fish for themselves.

Joey likes a civilized breakfast. It may mean coming right into the dining room to get it, so as not to be kept waiting; and a single helping rarely satisfies. One morning, when "the humans" came down rather later to breakfast, a hambone mocked at them from the sideboard! But Joey turned up as usual for his plate of fish.

There comes a morning, however, when no one taps at the window. Joey has gone south for six months. To larger hams? And bigger fish? Who knows?

"КРОХИ УТЕШЕНИЯ ОТ СТОЛА ХРИСТОВА"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ОДНОЙ из отличительных черт служения Иисусова было его явное желание, чтобы каждый имел в себе как можно больше жизни, здоровия и счастия. Где бы он ни находился, везде его присутствие приносило с собою мир и утешение. Он поднимал падших, удалял желание грешить, исцелял немощных, питал голодных, укрощал бурю. Скорбящей Наинской вдове он возвратил единственного сына. Он утешил Марию и Марфу, воскресив их брата из мертвых. Иным он говорил: "Приидите ко мне все труждающиеся и обремененные, и я успокою вас."

Где бы дух Христов ни проникал в человеческое сознание, везде мы находим готовность помогать другим, вносить утешение и счастие, радость и ободрение и разливать вокруг сияние божественной любви. Малейшее желание способствовать благополучию других уже заключает в себе такую двигательную силу добра, что Mary Baker Eddy въ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" делает следующее исчерпывающее заявление (стр. 234): "Что бы ни вдохновляло нас Мудростию, Истиной, Любовию—будь то песнь, проповедь или Наука—все это божественно. Человеческий род крохами утешения от стола Христова, питая алчущих и подавая воду живую жаждущим."

Зная, что Христос, божественная идея Бога, имеет вечно-действенное влияние на дела человеческие, мы поймем, что "стол Христов" был уготован и для патриархов, и для пророков, как для богатых, так и для бедных,—для чистых сердцем всех веков, которые верою сумели узреть божественную Любовь. Когда люди в древности вдохновлялись "Мудростию, Истиной и Любовию," то вдохновение это выражалось у них в песнях, наставлениях, пророчествах, в научных вещаниях Истины, благословлявших и утешавших человеческий род на протяжении долгих веков. Как драгоценны нам в наши дни Псалмы Давида и других. Каким упованием, какою отрадою дышат многие из них. Как они вдохновляют нас и помогают нам! Притчи, а также книга об исканияхъ Новом истинного упокоения и исцеления преисполнены такой мудрости, что пожалуй человечество не знает им равных. Десять Заповедей, воплощая Закон Моисеев, являются основой современной государственности и законодательства народов, тогда как Нагорная Проповедь собирает в одно нравственные правила прошлого и претворяет их в Блаженства, питая и благословляя человечество и указуя ему путь к вечной жизни. При наличии такихъ щедрот вдохновения, чаяния, утешения и духовной пищи, возможно ли для кого либо в настоящее время алкать хлеба или жаждать "живой воды"?

Кажущийся нам материальный голод, от которого страждет теперь мир—ужасен; между тем не слышен ли до сих пор на земле голос пророка Исаии, взывающий: "Жаждущие, идите все к водам . . . идите, покупайте без серебра и без платы вино и молоко: "А учитель даже и теперь говорит и вам и мне и свем людям о Христе, Истине: "Я есмь хлеб жизни; приходящий ко мне не будет алкать, и верующий в меня не будет жаждать никогда." "Хлеб жизни" питает ум и тело и веселит сердце. Разве мы не находим и в настоящие тяжелые времена у стола нашего Господа достаточного изобилия благ, чтобы истинный смысл пищи и пития приносил человечеству исцеление от его ложных наслаждений и страданий и давал всем отраду и расширение духовного понимания?

После того, как толпы людей, алкавших духовной пищи, последовали за Иисусом и его учениками в пустынное место и внимали наставлениям Учителя в течение многих часов,—они, по человечеству говоря, почувствовали голод. Ученики хотели послать их в селения купить хлеба, но Иисус сказал: "Не надо им идти, вы дайте им есть." Напитать более чем пять тысяч человек, когда имелось только пять хлебов и две рыбки,—для учеников это казалось невероятным. Но Иисус велел им рассадить народ на траве кружками и взяв в руки то немногое что они ему принесли, он благословил, преломил и дал ученикам для раздачи народу. Хотя на это можно было смотреть как на одно из наиболее удивительных так называемых чудес Учителя, — нет упоминания, чтобы кто нибо из этой огромной толпы выразил малейшее удивление чудесному способу, которым все были насыщены со "стола Христова," или тому, что набралось остатков двенадцать коробов полных. Проявление божественной любви, которая успокаивает, исцеляет и подкрепляет, происходит так тихо и естественно, что говоришь-ли о толпе или о себе одном, это благословение кажется нам одинаково нормальным и естественным.

"Миллионы непредубежденныхъ умов," пишетъ Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health стр. 570), "простых искателей Истины, усталых путников, томимых жаждою в пустыне, стоят на страже и ждут утоления жажды. Дайте им чашу холодной воды во имя Христа и никогда не бойтесь последствий. . . . Тот кто готов принять от вас благословение, воздаст хвалу."

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society.)

On Holmbury Hill

The narrow paths branch every way up here
And cross and tangle and are nowhere clear
And the empty sky, swept clean by a rainy breath,
Smiles on our tortuous scrambling underneath.
But here's the top, for round a sudden bend
We stumble breathless on the unlooked for end
And stare across the misty weald. Below
The lonely trains through the wide country go,
Each with its plume of steam. And westward, see,
Past the far shoulder streams tumultuously
A black and driven storm across the air
And casts about the downs its troubled hair.
Thick at the middle, at the edges thinned,
Heeling over like a ship before the wind,
It eats the weald up with a greedy mouth.
Still, twenty miles or further to the south,
Dimly and grandly Chanctonbury stands
A moment clear above the blotted lands.
It's gone. But still the blue and empty sky
Smiles on over our heads unwittingly.

—EDWARD SHANKS, in "The Queen of China and Other Poems."

"Crumbs of comfort from Christ's table"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the distinguishing features of Jesus' ministry was his evident desire that everyone should have more abundant life, health, and happiness. Wherever he went he added to the peace and comfort of those around him. He uplifted the fallen, took away the desire to sin, healed the sick, fed the hungry, stilled the tempest. To the sorrowing widow of Nain he restored her only son. He comforted Mary and Martha by raising their brother from the grave. To others, he said: "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

Wherever the spirit of the Christ has permeated human consciousness we find a willingness to help others, to bring comfort and happiness, good cheer and encouragement, and to scatter abroad the sunshine of divine Love. So potent for good is even the least desire to promote the welfare of others that Mary Baker Eddy, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," makes this sweeping statement (p. 234): "Whatever inspires with wisdom, Truth, or Love—be it song, sermon, or Science—blesses the human family with crumbs of comfort from Christ's table, feeding the hungry and giving living waters to the thirsty."

When it is remembered that the Christ, the divine idea of God, is an influence ever-operative in human affairs, it will be seen that "Christ's table" has been spread for patriarch and prophet, for rich and poor, for the pure in heart of every age, who, by faith, could discern divine Love. As individuals of old were inspired "with wisdom, Truth, or Love," they gave it out in songs, admonitions, prophecies, and scientific utterances of Truth, which, through the long centuries of the past have blest and comforted the human family. How precious to us, today, are the Psalms of David and others! How redolent with hope and comfort many of them are; how inspiring and helpful! So full of wisdom are the Proverbs and the story of Job's search after true comfort and healing, that they perhaps have no rivals in human experience. The Ten Commandments, embodying the Mosaic law, are the foundation of modern government and national law, while the Sermon on the Mount gathers up the ethical rules of the past and transforms them into beatitudes, feeding and blessing the human family, and pointing the way to eternal life. With all this bountifulness of inspiration, hope, comfort, and spiritual nourishment, should anyone, today, hunger for bread, or thirst for "living waters"?

The seeming material hungering and thirsting in the world at the present time is appalling, yet the voice of the prophet Isaiah may still be heard in the land, crying: "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, . . . come, buy wine and milk without money and without price;" and the Master even now is saying to you, to me, and to all mankind of the Christ, Truth: "I am the bread of life: he that cometh to me shall never hunger; and he that believeth on me shall never thirst." The "bread of life" nourishes mind and body, satisfying the heart. Even in these distressing times, may we not find at the table of our Lord such an abundance of good things that the true sense of food and drink will heal the human family of its false pleasures and pains, and bring to all the comfort and enrichment of spiritual understanding?

After the multitudes that followed Jesus and his disciples into a desert place, hungering after spiritual things, had listened to the Master's teachings for many hours, humanly speaking they were hungry. The disciples would have sent them to the villages to buy food, but Jesus said: "They need not depart; give ye them to eat." Give more than five thousand people something to eat, when all the available food was five loaves and two fishes? It was unthinkable to the disciples. But Jesus told them to seat the people on the grass in convenient companies, and, taking the little they had brought him, he blessed and broke it into fragments, giving it to the disciples to distribute. Although this may be regarded as one of the Master's most marvelous miracles, so called, there is no record that anyone in all that vast throng expressed the least surprise over the wonderful manner in which all had been fed from "Christ's table," or that twelve baskets full should have been gathered up. The manifestations of divine Love which comfort, heal, and sustain, come so quietly and naturally, that to speak in terms of multitudes seems just as normal and right as to realize the blessing for oneself.

"Millions of unprejudiced minds," writes Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 570), "simple seekers for Truth, weary wanderers, athirst in the desert—are waiting and watching for rest and drink. Give them a cup of cold water in Christ's name, and never fear the consequences. . . . Those ready for the blessing you impart will give thanks."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

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STOCKS MAKE SOME EFFORT TO RECOVER

Prices Wabble Considerably But Become Steady in Late Trading

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—The stock market tried to recover for a time today, but renewed weakness in wheat brought fresh selling in shares in the early afternoon.

The selling of the previous session appeared to have dried up in the morning, and after some hesitancy, the list managed to work a little higher, but the downturn in wheat brought selling into the farm implements, which proved unsettling. The further selling, however, was in moderate volume.

The market steadied later, but failed to make important progress.

Stocks dipped for a time in sympathy with wheat, but recovered later, and in the final dealings, changes were largely limited to fractions.

J. I. Case dropped 3, and International Harvester 2, but these losses were partially recovered, while declines of a point or so in such issues as American Telephone and U. S. Steel were mostly fully recovered. The late tone was steady.

Transfers aggregated 2,000,000 shares.

Wall Street Confused

Wall Street was still in a confused state of mind over the immediate outlook for the share market. Corporate or industrial news was meager, and traders appeared to be chiefly concerned for the moment over the market's internal position. It was felt in some quarters that recent bullish activity had attracted considerable weak buying, but some observers felt that yesterday's setback may have cleaned out much of this weakly held stock. It was also pointed out that the technical position may have been helped by recent short selling.

The quarterly statements of the larger Wall Street banks were regarded favorably, most of them showing substantial increases in deposits.

Bradstreet's weekly report of bank clearings in 47 leading cities showed a gain of about 25 per cent over the previous week, and while this was largely due to month-end and quarterly settlements, this agency found that the increase was more than seasonal, and "reflects some of the improvement witnessed in various lines of trade and industry recently."

Bonds Are Irregular

The bond market displayed some rallying tendencies today, but prices as a whole moved indecisively.

A number of the badly battered rails came back for fractional gains at one time, but others continued to sag indifferently. There were wide gaps between bids and offers in many instances and investors and traders generally maintained a "wait-and-see" policy.

The United States Government list apparently paid little attention to the Treasury's announcement of Oct. 15 financing. The offering of $450,000,000 in 4½-year 3 per cent notes did not surprise most of the federal bond houses. As a result of the new issues, outstanding government notes will total $3,256,000,000, while outstanding certificates will be reduced to $1,903,000,000.

Despite receivership proceedings which will be heard in the Chicago courts tomorrow, officials of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad were still campaigning for the plan to refund the 6 per cent notes which were defaulted last Saturday. Around 75 per cent of the outstanding notes, it was stated, have been deposited or promised in approval of the plan.

Nickel Plate obligations were off in the neighborhood of a point. Small gains were recorded by some issues of Santa Fe, Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & North Western, Missouri Pacific and Great Northern.

Most of the utilities and industrials held to a narrow range. American Telephones were steady while International Telephone and Postal Telegraph loans were soft. Some power and light company bonds firmed.

The foreign section was dull and irregular. The Australians recovered a point or more and some of the Germans improved.

DIVIDENDS

Edison Company of Boston declared a quarterly dividend of $3 a share, same as three months ago, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 10.

Commonwealth Edison Company declared a dividend of $1.25, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15. A similar dividend was declared three months ago, prior to which the company's dividend rate was $2 quarterly, or $8 annually.

The Boston Penny Savings Bank declared the regular semiannual dividend at the rate of 4 per cent, yearly, payable Oct. 13.

Atlas Powder Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20.

Calgary Power Company, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Public Service Company of Northern Illinois declared dividends of 75 cents on the no-par and the $100 par common, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15. Similar declarations were made three months ago, prior to which both issues were on an $8 annual basis.

Great American Insurance Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 7.

Columbia Gas & Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents in convertible preference stock on the common stock, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 20.

BANK OF FRANCE

PARIS, Oct. 6—Principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs, 000 omitted) compare as follows:

	Sept.30,'32	Sept.23,'32
Gold	82,681,000	82,621,000
Sight bal abroad	2,895,000	2,911,000
Neg bills bght abroad	1,820,000	1,820,000
Com'l bills, France	2,399,000	3,443,000
Adv agst securities	2,783,000	2,782,000
Neg bonds of af	6,620,000	6,620,000
Circulation	82,459,000	80,200,000
Tot cred cur accts	24,885,000	27,281,000
Treasury	264,000	723,000
Sinking fund	2,745,000	2,944,000
Private	21,613,000	23,397,000
Total sight liab	107,344,000	107,481,000
Ratio	77.02%	76.87%
Bank rate	2½%	2½%

CONTINENTAL BAKING CORP.

Continental Baking Corporation reports for the 13 weeks ended Sept. 17, 1932, net income after all charges, including depreciation, taxes, interest and proportion of net earnings applicable to stock not owned in subsidiary companies, of $657,845, equivalent to $1.39 a share on 473,016 shares of preferred stock now paying dividends at the rate of $6 a share. This compares with net income in the 12 weeks ended Sept. 12, 1931, of $1,060,782, equivalent to $2.13 a share on 907,861 preferred shares.

THURSDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Oct. 5	Oct. 6
24¾	10	1.20	Abraham & Str	100	19½	19½	19½	20	
9½	1¾	..	Adams Express	1400	6¾	6¼	6½	6½	
30¾	12	3	Adams Millis	400	16½	16¾	16¾	16¾	
16	9½	..	Addressograph	200	10¾	10¼	10¼	11½	
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	700	8¼	8¼	8¼	8	
63½	30½	3	Air Reduction	3100	55½	54	54½	54¼	
18⅝	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	1300	9¾	9½	9⅝	9⅞	
3⅝	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	900	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2	
8¼	¾	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	4¾	
88¼	42½	6‡	Allied Chem	5100	78¾	74½	76½	75⅝	
15¾	4	..	Allis Chalmers	700	10	9¾	9¾	10	
22⅜	12	2	Amerada	400	19½	19½	19½	19⅞	
15½	3½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	400	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½	
22½	5	..	Am Bank Note	100	15	15	15	15	
47	28	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	40½	40½	40½	40½	
9¾	1	..	Am Beet Sug pf	20	6	6	6	6	
90	40	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	80	80	80	80	
73½	29¾	4	Am Can	6900	51¾	49½	51¼	50⅜	
129	93½	7	Am Car pf	100	122	122	122	121½	
17	3½	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	10⅜	10	10	10	
37⅜	18	3†	Am Chicle	100	34	34	34	34½	
8¼	2	..	Am Colortype	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7	
26¾	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	1400	23½	22½	23⅜	23¾	
15	2	..	Am & For Pow	2700	9½	8½	9	8¾	
33	5¾	..	Am & For Pow 6	400	15	14½	14½	15½	
38½	1	..	Am & For Pow 7	100	15½	15½	15½	16	
21½	2¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	11¾	
6⅛	3	1	Am Hawaiian	100	4½	4½	4⅝	..	
6⅞	1	..	Am Hide & L	100	4	4	4	4	
21⅝	7⅝	2	Am Ice	400	8½	8¼	8¼	8	
12	2½	..	Am International	1800	8	7½	7⅝	7½	
18¼	3⅝	..	Am Locomotive	200	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	9	
33¼	4	..	Am Mach & Met	400	21½	21½	21½	..	
4¼	1½	..	Am Metal	300	6	5½	5½	6¼	
17¼	3	..	Am Power & Lt	2400	11½	10½	11¼	10½	
58	15¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	400	35	33½	33½	35	
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	400	28¼	24½	24½	28	
12¼	3½	..	Am Radiator	3000	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼	
15½	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	3400	12⅞	11⅞	12¾	12⅜	
27¼	5½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1400	16⅜	15⅝	16½	16⅝	
55	15	..	Am Smelt&R 2pf	200	35	35	35	..	
85	22	..	Am Smelt & R pf	400	43	42	43	43	
15⅞	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	200	8¾	8	8	8¾	
36¾	20	2½†	Am Stores	100	32½	32½	32½	33½	
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	11100	108	106⅛	107¼	107	
70	10½	..	Am Type F pf	10	25	25	25	23	
30½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	1200	24½	23½	24½	24	
31	11	2	Am WW&E ct	400	23	22½	22½	22	
10	1⅝	..	Am Woolen	100	7¼	6½	6½	6⅝	
39¾	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	200	30	28¾	28¾	30¼	
10⅞	1¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	4	3¾	3¾	4	
19⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	3100	11	10⅜	10½	10⅝	
15½	7	1	Archer Daniels	200	13¼	13	13	13	
61	24	7	Armour Del pf	100	43¼	43¼	43¼	..	
2¾	⅝	..	Armour Ill A	1100	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾	
2	⅝	..	Armour Ill B	100	1	1	1	1	
15⅜	3½	..	Armour Ill pf	400	9	8⅞	9	9	
3⅝	1	..	Arnold Constable	100	15	15	15	15	
11	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	7⅜	7½	7½	8	
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	4100	48¼	45	46½	46¾	
86	35	5	Atchison pf	400	69	64	64	70	
46	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	1100	25	22½	23	24	
21⅞	8¾	1	Atl Refining	1600	16	15⅜	15¾	15¾	
3⅞	1	..	Atlas Tack	100	3	3	3	..	
151¾	28¾	4‡	Auburn Auto	5100	49¾	46¼	47⅝	48	
7⅛	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	700	7⅜	6	7	6½	

—B—

12	2	..	Baldwin Loco	1200	7½	7¼	7½	7½	
35	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	10	21	21	21	21	
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	2100	14⅜	13¼	14⅜	13⅞	
40½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1100	17½	17	17½	17	
99	62	6½	Bamberger pf	30	80¾	80¾	80¾	..	
35¾	9½	2	Bangor & Aroos	400	27	25	25	27½	
7	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	400	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅝	
13½	16⅛	..	Beatrice Cream	200	15¼	15½	15½	15½	
8¾	2⅝	4.09	Belding Hem	200	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6	
18¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	2400	11½	11	12⅛	12	
24⅞	5¾	..	Best & Co	1100	12¾	12½	12½	13¼	
29⅜	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	2700	21¼	19⅞	21	20¼	
74	16¼	..	Beth Steel pf	100	40	40	40	42⅜	
22¼	4⅞	..	Bohn Alum & Br	7100	12⅞	12	12¼	11⅞	
1⅞	⅛	..	Booth Fish Ipf	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..	
43¼	20	2	Borden	3300	28⅜	28	28½	28⅜	
14⅜	3⅜	..	Borg Warner	1200	9¾	9⅜	9⅝	9½	
19¾	4	..	Boston & Maine	100	10	10	10	10	
10¾	2¾	..	Briggs Mfg	1400	5½	5¼	5½	5½	
80¼	11¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	2100	22½	20⅝	22½	21½	
78⅝	31½	6	Brooklyn U G pf	100	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¼	
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	79¾	79¾	79¾	83¼	
2½	2	..	Bruns Terminal	100	1	1	1	1	
7¼	1½	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	5	5	5	5	
10⅛	7½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	400	6	5⅝	6	6	
3⅞	½	..	Budd Mfg	700	2½	2¼	2¼	2⅜	
14	3½	..	Budd Mfg pf	200	9	9	9	10	
4½	⅝	..	Budd Wheel	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	3	
8	2⅛	..	Bullard	100	4½	4½	4½	4¾	
13¼	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	700	9¼	9	9	9¼	
21¾	3½	..	Bush Terminal	400	6½	5¼	5¼	6¾	
65	17¼	..	Bush Term pf	20	15	15	15	15	
85	12½	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	20	44	43	44	42	
2	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	1½	1½	1½	1¼	
24⅜	7	..	Byers	2300	17	15⅞	16½	16½	

—C—

19	4¼	..	Calif Packing	1800	13	12	12¾	12	
7⅞	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	1800	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4½	
15	6	1.30	Canada Dry	800	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	
20⅝	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	28000	15⅜	15	15½	15⅜	
23¾	10⅛	1	Cannon Mills	400	20	20	20	19⅞	
9½	2⅛	..	Capital Admin	600	6½	6¼	6¼	6½	
32	19	3	Capital Admin pf	400	22	22	22	..	
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	200	61	60	61	..	
15⅛	4¾	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1600	9¾	9¼	9½	9¾	
65¾	16¾	..	Case Thresh	13000	47½	43⅜	45¾	46⅝	
12⅜	1¼	..	Celanese Corp	400	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7	
20½	7⅝	1½	Central Aguirre	200	18	17⅜	17⅝	17½	
6¼	2⅜	..	Century Ribbon	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞	
15½	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	15000	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8¼	
20¼	16½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	2700	26½	26	26	27	
20¾	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	14000	14¼	13¼	13¾	13⅝	
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	25000	21⅜	20¾	21⅜	21	
5	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	200	2	1⅞	1⅞	..	
5⅜	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
15½	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	3800	12	11¼	11¾	12¼	
4½	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	2500	2⅞	2½	2½	2¾	
8	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	3100	4¼	4	4¼	4⅛	
14½	2	..	Chi & N'western	2800	8	7¾	7¾	7⅞	
31	5	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	14½	
6¾	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	500	4¼	3⅝	3⅝	4⅜	
16⅜	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	12700	8¼	7	7	7	
24½	2	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	9½	9½	9½	10	
27½	4¼	..	Chi RI&P 7%	1000	13	11½	11½	14	
14	6½	..	Chi Yellow Cab	30	10½	10½	10½	..	
8	1½	..	Childs Company	100	5½	5½	5½	5½	
21¾	5	1	Chrysler Corp	35000	15⅞	15½	15½	15	
28½	11⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	600	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	12	
68	50	6½	City ce & F pf	100	53½	53½	53½	54	
2½	⅛	..	City Stores	100	1	1	1	1	
1	1	..	City Stores cc	400	⅝	½	⅝	..	
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	2800	15	14⅝	14⅝	14¾	
85	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	1400	87	86	86	..	
10⅞	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	1500	5¾	5¼	5¼	5	
14⅞	2⅞	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	800	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8¾	
30	8	4	Colo & So 1pf	20	18	18	18	..	
21	4¼	9	Columbia Gas	110	15½	14⅞	14⅞	15	
41⅞	12½	2	Columbian Carb	9800	30½	29¼	30	30	
14⅞	4½	..	Columbia Pic	400	10¾	10¼	10½	11¼	
11	3⅞	.50	Comm Credit	600	5½	5½	5½	5½	
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	1800	21	20¼	20¼	21	
99	88	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	80	96¼	96¼	96¼	96	
13¾	3½	.10	Comm Solvents	2800	10½	9¾	10⅛	10	
58	18⅜	..	Comwlth & So	3700	3⅝	3½	3½	3½	
60½	27⅜	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	1600	53	48	48	53½	
12¼	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	2600	10	9¾	9¾	10	
5⅜	1	..	Consol Film Ind	6400	4	3½	3¾	4	
11¾	2¾	2	Consol Film I pf	5100	9½	8⅞	8⅞	9¼	
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	3800	59	57¼	58½	57½	
98¼	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	400	96	96	96	96½	
9	⅝	..	Consol Oil	2600	6½	6¼	6⅜	6¾	
1⅝	¼	..	Consol Textile	400	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1⅛	¼	..	Container Cp	400	⅝	½	⅝	..	
8	2⅞	..	Cont Baking A	1800	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	
1⅜	½	..	Cont Baking B	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
41	17⅜	2	Cont Can	3600	32½	31½	32	32¼	
8½	3	..	Cont Dia Fiber	400	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	12800	16⅝	16¼	16¼	16¼	
3⅞	⅝	..	Cont Motors	1400	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅜	3⅜	..	Cont Oil	2600	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞	
55½	24⅜	3	Corn Products	10000	49	47	48¾	48	
24	12½	2½	Cream of Wheat	1400	24¼	23¾	24¼	25	
7¾	1½	..	Coty	600	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4½	
15⅞	7⅞	..	Crown Cork @ S	2100	12	12½	12	11	
49⅞	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	800	31¾	28¾	31¼	30	
3½	⅜	..	Cuba Co	600	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	2	
3⅞	⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	300	2½	2⅛	2⅛	2	
36	7⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	3800	2½	2	2⅜	2½	
11¾	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	3800	3⅜	3	3⅜	3	

—D—

9¼	1	6	Davison Chem	2700	4¾	4½	4½	4¾	
96½	22	6	Del & Hnudson	1800	64⅝	63	64	64	
45⅞	8½	..	Del Lack & W	4800	33¼	29⅜	31⅝	31¾	
15	7	..	Devoe & Rey A	14100	14⅞	14½	14½	14⅜	
19½	12	1	Diamond Match	2700	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	..	
12¼	7½	1	Dome Mines	800	11⅛	11	11	11¼	
18½	11¼	1.50	Dominion Stroes	9600	15½	15¼	15¼	15½	
18⅝	5	7	Douglas A	1000	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
59¾	22	2	Du Pont de Nem	12000	37¾	35¾	37⅜	36⅝	
98⅛	87	5	Duquesne Lt pf	1200	97	97	97	97¼	

—E—

87ff	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	18000	52	51¼	52	51¼	
9⅞	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	1700	6⅜	6	6	6⅜	
2	⅛	..	Elfingon Schld	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	..	
32¾	8½	.20	Elec Auto-Lite	23000	19½	18¼	19½	19	
4	⅛	..	Elec & Mus Ind	2700	2¼	1⅞	2	2¼	
46	23¼	..	Elec Pow & Lt	9800	10⅛	9¼	10½	9¾	
60	30¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	1400	30½	30	30	32	
55½	8⅞	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	27½	27½	27½	28¾	
33¼	12⅝	2	Elec Sto Battery	2600	22¼	20⅞	22	24¾	
37¼	6	3	Endicott Johnson	1000	30½	28½	28½	31	
25	4	..	Engineers Pub S	600	11	11	11	12½	
51	16	5	Engineers P S pf	100	39	39	39	40	
57	12	5½	Engineers PS ww	100	40	40	40	40	
11¾	2	..	Erie RR	1600	7½	7	7	7⅛	
15⅞	2	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	9½	9½	9½	..	

—F—

8¼	1	..	Fairbanks pf	100	1	1	1	..	
1⅞	½	..	Fashion Park	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..	
2⅝	1½	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..	
2⅜	½	..	Fed Screw W	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..	
10⅜	3	..	Fed Water Serv	600	5⅜	4¾	5¼	4¾	
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¾	
18⅞	10½	1	Firestone T & R	200	12¼	12	12¼	12	
68	45	6	Firestone T&R pf	400	60¼	59½	59⅞	60¼	
54½	35	2½	First Nat Stores	1800	49	48½	48⅝	50	
¾	¼	..	Fisk Rubber	1600	¼	⅛	⅛	..	
2¾	¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	900	⅝	½	½	½	
2	¼	..	Fisk R 1pf cv	600	½	½	½	½	
15⅞	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	300	10	9¾	9¾	10	
22⅜	10½	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	300	19¼	17½	17½	18¼	
7¼	1	..	Foundation	100	4½	4½	4½	4	
5⅞	1	..	Fox Film A	1600	3½	3¼	3¼	3½	
26⅞	10	2	Freeport Texas	1400	23¼	22½	23¼	22½	

—G—

3½	¼	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	2	2	2	2¾	
17½	5¾	..	Gamewell	50	12	12	12	12	
4½	½	..	Gen Am Inv	100	4	4	4	4	
28¾	8¼	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	1400	18	16½	18	18	
15½	4¾	..	Gen Asphalt	200	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	
19⅝	10½	2	Gen Baking	600	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	15	
5	½	..	Gen Bronze	200	2¾	2½	2½	2¾	
5	⅛	..	Gen Cable	100	3	3	3	3	
11½	1½	..	Gen Cable A	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5	
28¾	3¾	..	Gen Cable pf	10	15	15	15	..	
21¼	6½	.40	Gen Electric	4800	16⅞	16½	16⅝	16⅝	
11⅞	10⅝	.80	Gen Elec Sp	200	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
40½	19⅝	2	Gen Foods	1900	30¼	29½	30	29¾	
2¾	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	17600	2	1⅜	2	1⅜	
24¾	3	6	Gen G & E cv pf	1400	16⅜	11	16½	..	
40	5¼	8	Gen Gas & E 6% A	30	26	25½	26	..	
30	5¼	7	Gen Gas & E 7% D	30	20	19	20	..	
24⅝	7⅝	.40	Gen Motors	37500	15⅜	14⅜	15⅛	15	
87¼	56¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	79¾	77¾	79¾	80	
7½	1	..	Gen Pub Service	200	4½	4	4	4	
28⅝	6¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	900	14⅝	13½	14⅝	14⅜	
2¼	¼	..	Gen Realty	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
24¼	10⅝	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1100	18	17⅝	17⅞	17¾	
72½	43½	5	Gillette S R pf	300	69½	68½	68½	68½	
31	8	..	Gimbel Bros pf	100	15	15	15	..	
10¾	3½	..	Gliddan	1800	7½	6½	7	7½	
8	6¾	..	Gobel (Adolf)	200	8½	8	8	8	
20⅞	8¼	2.10	Gold Dust	700	18	17⅜	18	17⅝	
91	70	6	Gold Dust pf	200	95¼	95¼	95¼	..	

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Oct. 5	Oct. 6
12⅜	2½	..	Goodrich	700	6¾	6⅜	6½	6⅞	
33⅛	7	..	Goodrich pf	100	19½	19½	19½	23	
29¾	8½	..	Goodyear	1600	18½	17⅜	18¼	18½	
30¾	7½	..	Gotham Silk Hos	1800	21	19½	20	20¼	
..	..	..	Graham Paige	2400	2¾	2⅜	2½	2¾	
11¾	2⅜	..	Granby	800	7⅛	7	7	7¼	
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	1400	20⅜	19¾	20	20¼	
25	5½	..	Great Nor pf	1600	15½	13¾	15	14⅞	
2¾	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	600	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12	3¼	..	Great West Sug	200	7½	7¼	7¼	7⅞	
21½	2½	..	Gulf States Steel	200	14¾	13½

LOWER TAXES NEEDED, SAYS STEEL HEAD

Present Burden Too Great for Industry and Workers, Says Grace

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—In a plea for lower taxes President E. G. Grace, of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, says taxes today are too great to be carried by industry and the worker and declares if the tax bill of the Bethlehem corporation were available for wages it would increase present employment of 50,000 workers nearly 20 per cent for a year. His statement is in the current issue of Bethlehem Review. It says in part:

"Between 1929 and 1932 the ratio of the average man's tax to his income has about doubled. Our company, with the rest of industry, finds its property tax obligations out of all proportion to wages and other costs of conducting its business.

"Cost of government, local, state and federal, advanced out of all proportion during the years of prosperity, and, unlike other costs, has not yet come down. As citizens we have demanded extensions of government services, which have meant an inevitable increase in the tax bill. But much of the cost has been forced upon us for political purposes. Scores of unnecessary activities have been created. Certain other activities have been extended beyond all reason, resulting in costly bureaucracies.

Living Beyond Our Means

"We now realize this cost is too large and must be greatly reduced by eliminating unnecessary and illogical government services. In our public expenditures we are living beyond our means. Our federal tax burden, large as it is, is exceeded by local and state taxes. Local and state taxes constitute two-thirds of the total tax, and that is the part of the total cost which affects our employees the more directly. This is the field where they should make their greatest efforts to bring about reductions.

"Our employees have met these difficult times and curtailed income with courage and loyalty. In business and as individuals we have cut to the bone. Certainly public authorities should be willing to do their part. We all recognize that it costs money to perform necessary functions of government. But government is a business and should be run as a business. Moreover, it is our business. We pay for it and select our representatives to run it for us.

Stockholders in Government

"As citizens we are the stockholders of our Government. As such, we have a right to expect public officials to be as conscientious, efficient and economical in administering governmental affairs as our stockholders expect us to be administering affairs of our corporation.

"It is encouraging to note that where popular demand has required it, a disposition is now being shown by some public officials to take action. Let us as citizens be sure to cooperate with them. Assist in every way to find how economies can be made and then insist on their accomplishment.

"This matter is vital to all of us. In our business and as citizens we cannot continue to pay excessive taxes. The squandering of public funds, as in private business, will lead to bankruptcy. To hasten return of improved business and thus relieve unemployment there is no greater contribution we can make than to assist in every way toward lessening the cost of government."

FEWER MOTORCARS FINANCED DURING MONTH OF AUGUST

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6—During August 131,041 automobiles were financed by 330 financing organizations, compared with 132,467 cars financed in July and 204,878 cars in August, 1931, according to reports to the Commerce Department.

Advances made on automobiles financed in August totaled $45,058,076, compared with $44,716,907 in July and $79,598,201 in August, 1931.

During the eight months ended Aug. 31, the number of cars financed totaled 1,148,578, on which $408,401,255 was advanced, compared with 1,845,893 cars and advances of $722,324,430 in the corresponding eight months of 1931.

Wholesale financing in August totaled $22,113,678, compared with $26,016,028 in July and $43,942,549 in August, 1931. For eight months total wholesale financing was $266,538,843, compared with $447,852,704 in the first eight months of 1931.

Cloth and Packing Plants More Active

EVIDENCE of improvement is noted in reports from the textile and other industries this week. The Belamose Corporation, rayon manufacturer, has stepped up production at its Rocky Hill (Conn.) plant to about 95 per cent of capacity. During September, the company sold three months' production. It is stated that if the unprecedented demand continues, price levels must be revised upward.

In the South, overall and shirt factories have booked the largest business in years, and many are running overtime. Carded broadcloths are in strong demand. Many mills experience difficulty in meeting buyers' requests for quick delivery.

At New London, Conn., Palmer Brothers Company, largest manufacturers of comfortables in the country, has increased production 300 per cent since Aug. 1. The company's three plants are working day and night. At Rochester, N. Y., the Beech-Nut Packing Company and the Curtice Packing Company have entered full-time production, with approximately 1200 employed in three shifts, contrasted with a normal staff of 300.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	88½	88½
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	28½	28
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	21	20
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	17½	16
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	60	60
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	36	35
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	69	69
Amer Inter 5½s '49	80	79⅜
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	71	71
Amer Smelting 5s '47	94¾	94½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¾	103¾
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106	105⅝
Amer T&T col 5s '46	104⅞	104¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103	102⅝
Amer T&T 5s '65	103	102½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	107½	107
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	92	92
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	45	43½
Arm & Co of Del 5½s '43 reg	73	73
Armour & Co 4½s '39	79	78⅜
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	74⅝	73⅝
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	73	73
Atch T&SP gen 4s '95	93⅜	92
Atch T&SP 4½s '48	92	92
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	82	82
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	60½	60⅛
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	35½	34½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	47⅝	47½
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	74½	74⅛
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	48	48
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	51¾	51¾
Belding Hem 6s '36	82⅝	82⅝
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	81	81
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	97½	97
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	91	91
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	16½	16½
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	105	104⅞
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	87	87
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	103	102⅜
Bush Term con 5s '55	56	56
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	75½	75
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	95¼	95¼
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	96⅛	96⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	89½	89⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	89	89
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	91½	91½
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	95⅝	95⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	95⅝	95⅝
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	95⅝	95½
Can North 4½s '35	98¾	98¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	104¾	104¾
Can North deb 7s '40	104½	104
Can Pacific deb 4s	71½	71½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	79	78⅞
Can Pacific 5s '44	92	92
Can SS Ltd 6s '42	42	42
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	89	89
Cen Pacific 5s '60	68⅞	68⅞
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	85	85
Certainteed 5½s '48	43	42¾
Ches Corp 5s '47	65⅞	65¼
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	84⅛	84⅛
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	96⅛	95⅝
Ches & O con 5s '39	103¾	103¾
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	95	95
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	13	12
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	49	48¾
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	8¾	8½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	29	28
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	27⅜	25
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	23	21¼
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	65	65
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	76⅜	76⅛
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 "C"	26¼	25
Chicago Railway 5s '27	48	48
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	37½	37
Chicago RI@P 4½s cv '60	23½	22
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	95	95
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	102¾	102¾
Childs Co 5s '43	33	33
Cin Gas @ Elec 4s '68 A	94¾	94¾
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	54	54
Colo Industrial 5s '34	38⅛	38⅛
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	84¼	83½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	85	84½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May 85		84½
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	90½	90
Columbus Ry Pr L 5½s'42	101	101
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	96	96
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95⅝	95⅝
Con Gas 5s '57	101½	100⅞
Con Gas 4½s '51	97¼	97
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	106½	105¾
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	104	104
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	70	70
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	105⅛	105⅛
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	85½	85
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	91	91
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	42⅛	42⅛
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	18¼	17
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	25½	25
Detroit Ed 5s wi	100½	100¼
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	95¾	94⅞
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101	100¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101¼	101¼
Detroit Ed 5s '62	101½	100⅝
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	86½	86½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	102⅝	102½
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	9¼	9¼
Erie RR ref 5s '67	31¼	30½
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	50	50
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	54¼	54¼
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	43¼	43
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¾	102⅝
Gen Pub Srv 5½s '39	96	96
Goodrich 6s '45	55	54¾
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	81½	81½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	82½	82½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	101¼	101⅛
Grank Tk Ry Can 7s '40	104	103¾
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	60	57
Great Northern 5s '73 C	66	63
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	65	65
Great Northern 7s '36 A	74	72
Gulf Mobile of Mo 5s	40¼	40¼
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	46	46
Housatonic 5s '37	88	88
Houston Oil 5½s '40	58	58
Hudson Coal 5s '62	42	42
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	103½	103½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	55	54
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	86¼	86¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105¼	105¼
Ill Central 4¾s '66	39¾	38½
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	47	46⅛
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	100½	100½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	50¼	48¾
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	9½	9
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	9	9
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	48	47¼
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	17	17
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	67	66½
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	27	27
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	6	6
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	44	43
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	49½	49½
Int Paper 6s '55	18¼	18
Int Tel &Tel 4½s '52	38¼	37⅞
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	43¾	42
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	40¾	40
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	51¾	51¾
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	100½	100
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	60	59
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	51	50½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	89⅝	89½
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	41½	41
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	71¼	71¼
Lack Steel con 5s '50	90	90
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	90	88
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	78½	78½
Lehigh C&N 4½s A '54	90¼	90¼
Lehigh (Pa) con 4s 2003	48½	48¼
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	53	53
Loew's Inc 6s '41	85¾	85¾
Long Island deb 5s '37	93	93
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	34	34
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	103¾	103⅝
Louis & Jeff Bridge 4s '45	76	76
L&N uni 4s '40	87⅝	87⅝
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	23¾	23¾
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	75	75
Metro Edison 4½s '68	88⅝	88½
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	97	97
Metro Water 5½s '50	77	76½
Mil & Sparta 4s '47	50¼	50¼
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	49½	49¼
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78 '49	71	71
Min StP & SSM 6s '46	24	23½
Min StP & SSM 5½s '49	18¾	18¾
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	63	63
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	40½	40
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	18½	18
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	29	28
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	28½	28½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	29	28½
Mo Pac 5s 1 '81	29	28
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	18	17
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	89	89
Montana Power 5s A '62	71½	71½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	51½	51½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	90¼	89¾
Nat Rys Co of Mex 4s '26 A	2½	2½
Nat Steel 5s	80	79½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	106¼	106¼
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	87	87
N O T & M 5s B '54	31½	31½
N O T & M 5½s '54	35	35
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	77	77
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	71⅛	71⅛
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	75	75
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	50¼	49½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	50	50
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	55	52¼
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	19½	19
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	22½	21
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	35	33¼
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32 rcts	33½	32
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	89	89
NY Dock Co 5s '38	42½	42½
NY Edison 5s C '51	105¾	105
NY Edison rfg 6½s "41	111¾	111
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	97⅝	97½
NY GELH&P 5s '48	107½	107½
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	63	63
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	81¾	81¼
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	31	30
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	100⅝	100½
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	100¼	100
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103¼	103¼
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	50½	50½
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	99¾	99½
Norf Southern rfg A '61	5	5
Norf & W con 4s '96	96½	96⅛
North Am Co 5s '61	85½	85
Nor Am Ed 5s C '59	83	82
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	86¼	86
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	101½	101½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	62	62
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	84½	84½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	80½	80
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100	100
Otis Steel 6s '41	37½	36
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	104	103¾
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	106¼	106¼
Pac Pub Ser 5s	97¼	97¼
Paramount Public 5½s '50	25	24¾
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	29	29
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	15	14
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	70	70
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	80½	80½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	92	91¾
Penn Railroad con 4s '43	95½	95½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	68⅝	68⅝
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	84½	84½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	82¾	82¾
Penn Railroad 4¼s D '81	77¾	77⅜
Penn Railroad gold 6½s "36	101⅞	101⅝
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	104	104
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	68	67¾
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	88½	88¼
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	53	51½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	55	55
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	95¼	95¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	35½	33⅜
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	55	55
Pub Svc E&G 4s	96	96
Remington Ran 5½s '47 ww	63½	63
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	82¼	82⅛
Revere Cop & Br 6s '48	65½	65½
Santa Fe P P 5s	97	97
St Joseph & GI 4s '47	84½	84½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	14½	14½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	12	11⅜
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	15	15
Seabd A L 6s ct	3	3
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	2½	2½
Seabd All Fla Ry6s A ct	1¾	1⅜
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	40½	40½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	75	74
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	92¼	92¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102⅝	102½
Smith A O 6½s '33	100½	100⅜
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105	104⅞
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	47	47
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	60	60
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	52½	52
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	51½	51½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	52	51½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	69½	69½
So Pac S F T 4s '50	30	30
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	34½	34
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103⅞	103¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97⅞	97⅜
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	29¼	29¼
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	100	100
Texas Corp 5s '44	90	89¾
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	54½	54½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	52½	52½
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	52	52
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	46½	46½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	23¼	23¼
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	63	63
Union El of Chi	18¾	18¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	96⅞	96
US Rubber Co 5s '47	52	51
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	76	76
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	32	30½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	35¾	35¾
Vanadium 5s '41	48	48
Va Elec & Pow 5½s	100⅝	100⅜
Virginia Ry 5s '62	95¼	95¼
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	50	50
Wabash RR 4½s '78	8⅝	8⅝
Wabash RR 5s B '76	8⅞	8⅞
Wabash RR 5½s '75	10	10
Walworth 6s '45	30¼	30
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	30	30
Warren Bros 6s '41	49	49
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	104½	104¼
West Shore 4s 2361	76⅞	76¾
Western Electric 5s '44	101	100½
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	100	100
Western Union R E 4½s '50	66¼	66¼
Western Union 5s '51	64¾	64¼
Western Union col 5s '38	81	81
Western Union 6½s '36	86	86
Wheeling L Erie 1st 5s '30	106½	106½
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	62½	62½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	71	71
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	87¾	87¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	68¼	68¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	69	68

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Oct 6	Last Oct 5
3½s '47	101.15	101.15	101.15	101.13
1st 4¼s '47	102.23	102.21	102.21	102.20
4th 4¼s '38	103.20	103.18	103.18	103.20
4th 4¼s reg	103.16	103.16	103.16	
US 3s '55	96.22	96.16	96.22	96.18
US 3½s '49	98.6	98	98.4	98.4
US 3½s '43 June	101.1	101	101	101.1
US 3¾s '47	100.24	100.24	100.24	100.25
US 3¾s '56	102.19	102.19	102.19	102.19
US 4s '54	104.28	104.27	104.27	104.28

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	21⅞	21½
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	89⅝	89⅝
Akershus 5s '63	72	72
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	48⅜	48⅜
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	51⅜	51⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	58	57¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	57¼	57⅛
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	56⅛	56⅛
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	57½	56¾
Australia 4½s '56	78½	77¼
Australia 5s '55	85	83½
Australia 5s '57	85	83½
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	50¼	50¼
Belgium (King) 6s '58	99½	99¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	100¾	100¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	105¼	105¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105	105
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	43	34
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	53	53
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	53	53
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	49⅝	49⅝
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	18¼	18¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	22¾	22½
Bremen 7s '35	55	54⅝
Brisbane 6s '50	84	83
Brisbane 5s '57	75	74⅝
Brisbane 5s '58	75½	75¼
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	32½	32½
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	33¼	33⅛
Bulgaria 7½s '68	25½	25⅛
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	99⅝	99½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	86¾	86¾
Chile (Bank) 6⅝s '61	7⅛	7⅛
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	9	9
Columbia Mtg Bk 7s '47	29½	29
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	34¼	34¼
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	78¼	78¼
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	79	79
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	90½	90
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	77	77
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	42	42
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	10	10
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	78¾	78¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	92¾	92¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	94¾	94¼
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	90	90
Duke Price Power 6s '66	60½	60
Dutch El 4s 6s '62	99⅜	99
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	74⅛	74⅛
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	102	101⅜
Frankfort 6½s '53	39	38⅛
French (Rep) 7½s '41	120	120
German 7s '49	71	70
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	57	57
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	52	51½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	52	51½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	52¼	51¾
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	41½	41¼
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	52¼	52¼
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	42¼	42¼
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	52½	51
Harpen 6s '49 ww	52	52
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	44⅜	44
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	96	96
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	90	90
Italy (King) 7s '51	97½	97¼
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	53	52¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	63	62¾
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	26	26
Karstadt 6s '43	28	27½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	19	18½
Kreuger & Toll 5s ct	16½	16½
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	11½	11½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104⅜	104⅜
Meridionale El 7s '57	95¾	95
Mex 4s small A '10	4	4
Milan (City) 6½s '52	87	86½
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	12½	12⅜
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	24½	24
New South Wales 5s '57	82	80½
New South Wales 5s '58	82¼	80½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	84½	84½
Norway (King) 6s '43	87¼	87¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	87¼	87¼
Norwegian El 5½s '57	71⅝	71½
Paulista Ry 7s '42	35	35
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	6	5¾
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	6½	6⅜
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	53½	53¼
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	52½	52½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	58¾	58⅜
Prussia 6½s '51	47	46¾
Prussia 6s '52	46½	45⅞
Queensland (State) 7s '41	99½	99
Rhine Main 7s '50	58	58
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	51	50¼
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	57	57
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	10	10
Rome (City) 6½s '52	90	89¼
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	100	100
Roumania 7s '59	39	39
San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	12	12
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	12	12
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	24½	23
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	53¾	53⅞
Saxon State 6½s '46	58¾	58¾
Saxon State 7s '45	70	70
Sparta 4s	50¼	50¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	24¼	24¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s "62	26	26
Siemens 6½s '51	66⅞	66
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	43	43
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	43	42¾
Sydney 5½s '55	77	76⅞
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	93½	93½
Swiss Government 5½s '46	104¼	104¼
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	55	55
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	38¾	38
Tyrol 7½s '55	45⅛	45⅛
U K Gt Br & I 5½s "37	105⅜	105¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	41½	41
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	41¼	41
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	41⅛	41⅛
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	37½	37½
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	45	45
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	52¼	52¼

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Oct.6	WkAgo	YrAgo
Wheat, No. 2 red	$ .65⅝	$ .70¼	$ .62⅜
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.41⅛	.43⅜	.51¼
Oats, No. 2 white	.27⅛	.28⅝	.32½
Flour	3.90	4.15	4.25
Beef, family	14.37	14.37	13.25
Pork	18.25	18.25	20.50
Lard	.0535	.0570	.0770
Cotton, mid up	.0700	.0715	.0550
Zinc	.0310	.0325	.0365
Iron	13.84	13.84	12.26
Steel bil Pitt	26.00	26.00	29.00
Copper	.06¼	.06¼	.07
Tin	.2450	.2475	.3250
Rubber	.03½	.03⅝	.04¾
Sugar	.0415	.0425	.0450
Lead	.0310	.0285	.0440
Print cloth	.02	.02⅛	.02⅜

ITALY TRYING TO KEEP DOWN BUDGET DEFICIT

Signor Jung Strives to Hold Finances Under Estimated Figure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Strong efforts are being made by Signor Guido Jung, new Minister of Finance, to prevent Italy's financial deficit from exceeding the estimated figure. Signor Jung's expert practical knowledge of public finance is expected to be reflected in the new budget, and his appointment in succession to Senator Antonia Mosconi has been very favorably received in Italy.

The problems with which Signor Jung is confronted are very difficult, especially in view of the fact that the fiscal year which closed on June 30 last showed a deficit of 4,274,000,000 lire, or about $225,000,000. This big deficit, however, does not reflect the real position of the Italian budget. In fact, while the so-called "bilancio di competenza," or accountancy budget, showing all receipts assessed or collected and all disbursements made or allowed for the financial year, closed with a deficit of 4,274,000,000 lire, the treasury cash account, showing all actual receipts and expenditures for the same period, closed with a deficit of only 791,000,000 lire.

Cash Deficit Higher

Since the publication of the Treasury statement at the end of May, the cash deficit, which then stood at 478,000,000 lire, had thus increased by 313,000,000, although June is a month when Treasury receipts are normally high. The fact is accounted for by the payment to the Institute of Liquidations of the 800,000,000 lire authorized by the law allocating the sum of 3,000,000,000 lire by which the issue of 1,000,000,000 lire worth of nine-year Treasury bonds was over-subscribed in April last.

The cash deficit has been met by the Treasury cash balance, which fell during the month of June from 4,453,000,000 lire at the end of May to 4,146,000,000 lire, leaving an ample margin for meeting the service of the debt on July 1 and for all other normal and emergency expenditures.

A comparison of the ordinary cash receipts of the two fiscal years 1930-31 (18,093,000,000 lire) and 1931-32 (17,243,000,000 lire) shows a reduction of 4.7 per cent for the latter, offset by a small increase of 89,000,000 lire in the special receipts, which reduces the percentage fall for both categories to 4 per cent. These figures show the remarkable resistance offered by Italy during the present difficult times.

The shrinkage of receipts by 850,

TWO BIG GAMES THIS WEEK-END

Washington vs. Oregon and Oregon State vs. Southern California

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

	Games Won	Games Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Stanford	1	0	27	0	1.000
Southern Calif.	1	0	20	0	1.000
Washington	1	0	26	13	1.000
U. C. L. A.	1	0	6	0	1.000
California	0	0	0	0	.000
Oregon	0	0	0	0	.000
Idaho	0	1	0	6	.000
Washington S.	0	1	0	20	.000
Oregon State	0	1	0	27	.000
Montana	0	1	13	26	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Oct. 6—Two outstanding games in the Pacific Coast Conference football championship race claim attention this week-end, and all save one of the 10 members engage rivals in or out of the league. University of Washington, which won its first Conference test, attacks at Portland, Ore., the University of Oregon eleven, which conquered a strong foe last Saturday.

In the other leading event, Oregon State College, a loser last week, visits University of Southern California, which won a Conference contest. Stanford University, an important victor, receives a visit at Palo Alto from Santa Clara. University of California, a winner outside the Conference, takes on St. Mary's, a winner, at the Berkeley stadium.

University of Idaho, a loser, visits Gonzaga at Spokane, Wash., while University of Montana, a loser, takes on Mount St. Charles, and State College of Washington, a loser, receives Willamette at Pullman, Wash. U. C. L. A. has no engagement.

Washington Is Favored

Washington may be favored over Oregon this week-end, not by its 26-to-13-victory over Montana; but because that trick was turned by substitutes. This left the Husky regulars on the sidelines, priming for the Webfeet game this week-end. In the meantime, Oregon scored a strenuous victory over Santa Clara, an eleven that occasionally upsets Pacific coast teams. The score was 7 to 0; but Oregon superiority was more in evidence than the score would indicate.

Coach James M. Phelan of Washington got a good line on some of his reserves in the Montana game, chiefly the four touchdown scoring backfield men, W. J. Walcott '33, Benjamin Sohn '34, Arthur Ahonen '35, and Ren Meader '34. Coach Phelan used nearly three sets of reserves, overpowering the small Montana squad, which had only 25 regulars.

Coach Prince Callison's eleven at Oregon was characterized both powerful and smart as a result of its performance against Santa Clara. Oregon's line allowed only four first downs, while making 13. Marches that looked like sure touchdowns were halted by the shots that ended the second and fourth periods. A 190-pound halfback, S. C. Kostka '35, distinguished himself in his first varsity game of importance by making several long runs, while Mike Mikulak '35, 195-pound fullback, supported the line with exceptional defensive skill. Oregon won an argument, 13 to 0, against Washington last year.

Trojans Have Won Two

Southern California may reach a further stage of development for Oregon State. The Trojans have won two games, defeating Utah, 35 to 0, and Washington State, 20 to 0, but many observers think they need more polish on the offensiive. Their scoring seemed so much a matter of fortunate breaks, and not enough of the working of a planned campaign. However, the Trojan defense was all that could be asked, and this gave Coach H. H. Jones the cue to concentrate on offense this week. The passing combination, Robert McNeish, halfback, to F. I. Palmer '34, end, showed promise of being a big ground gainer. Capt. R. C. Brown '32, tackle, blocked four Cougar punts.

Oregon State opened its season with a 19-to-16 victory over Gonzaga, but last Saturday fell before the powerful Stanford eleven, 27 to 0. Only once did the Beavers threaten, and that drive was stopped on the 10-yard line by a fumble. Frank Little '33, fullback, for Coach P. J. Schissler's outfit, got off a 19-yard run, a forward pass from John Biancone '34 to Harold Prangle '35 gained 11 yards, and a series of penalties advanced the Beavers, but they could not cash in their opportunity. Southern California defeated Oregon State 30 to 0 last season.

Stanford, which looked strong, speedy and deceptive against Oregon State, should take Santa Clara into camp, now that Oregon has illustrated how it may be done. Coach Glenn S. Warner's system, which is a marvel when it works, and pitiful when it doesn't, seems to be working this season. A victory, 6 to 0, over the Olympic Club, opened the schedule, followed by a 20-to-7 victory over San Francisco. E. W. Caddell '33, a fast and shifty halfback, is coming to the front in the cross-bucks and reverses used in the Warner attack. He made two touchdowns against the Beavers. Jack Hillman, fullback, is another valuable ground gainer.

California, which started with a 12-to-to 0 loss to Santa Clara, got back on the offensive to defeat the Olympic Club, 22 to 6, last week. In the last few minutes of play the Golden Bears scored 16 points. James R. Keefer '34, fullback, a gainer on spinners, bucks, and fast open field work, looks like a new star. He counted two touchdowns. The Bears' prospective opponent, St. Mary's, defeated Nevada, 35 to 0, last week. St. Mary's defeated California, 14 to 0, a year ago.

U. C. L. A., which has no date, won a 6-to-0 decision over Idaho last week. Coach W. H. Spaulding's boys won two previous games, defeating Los Angeles, 25 to 0, and Laverne, 21 to 0.

McNAMARA-CROSSLEY HOLD LEAD

TORONTO, Oct. 6 (AP)—While Reggie McNamara and Al Crossley resisted all attempts to dislodge them from the lead in the Toronto six-day bicycle race, the tail-end teams furnished most of the excitement for a crowd of 7000 last night. Three teams were in danger of elimination all day, but Frank Gadou and Tony Beckman came up from the cellar with a burst that gained them three laps and seventh place, and then Torchy Peden and Jules Audy put on an exciting rally. At 10 p. m. last place was occupied by "Polly" Parrott and Horace Horder.

A Great Blocking Halfback

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wood's Photo Service

CAPT. HAROLD W. MOE '33
Oregon State College Football Team

Wiener and Hall Advance Easily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 6—A. L. (Sandy) Wiener of Philadelphia defeated Durand Smith of Chicago, 6—1, 6—2 here yesterday in the Hot Springs fall tennis tournament. Rain held up the tourney on Tuesday and yesterday a rainfall in the afternoon delayed play.

J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., defending champion, won his first match, defeating Richard Stevens of New York, 6—2, 6—3. Hall played steadily from the backcourt.

Cedric A. Major of New York, another of the seeded players, scored a 6—3, 6—3 victory over David B. Baker of Baltimore. Arthur McPherson of New York and William J. Clothier of Philadelphia, defeated Richard W. Seabury of Boonton, N. J., in love sets and Edgar T. Appleby of New York, 6—1, 6—1, respectively.

Two matches were played in women's singles. Ellen Bates of St. Louis scored a 10—8, 7—5 win over Thea Hasslacher of New York and Virginia B. Rice of Boston had a much easier time in defeating Helen Marshok of Sewickley, Penna., in love sets. Abbie Sard of Washington won from Mrs. John T. Pirie Jr. of Chicago by default.

NEWARK WINS BUT GAME IS PROTESTED

LITTLE WORLD SERIES STANDING

	Games Won	Games Lost	Runs For	Runs Agst	P.C.
Newark	3	2	31	16	.600
Minneapolis	2	3	16	31	.400

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 6 (AP)—Coming from behind in the last three innings, the Newark Bears defeated the Minneapolis Millers yesterday, 12 to 9, in the fifth game of the Little World Series, which was finished under protest by the American Association champions. The victory was the Bears' third, with only one more needed to clinch the Class AA championship.

Harry Rice, centerfielder for the Minneapolis champions of the American Association, provided the point for debate in the first half of the ninth inning after two Newark batters were out with the score tied, 8 to 8. Johnny Neun, Newark first baseman, drove a short fly toward Rice, who came in fast and dove as the ball neared the ground. Whether Rice caught the ball was the argued point. Umpire Johnston at third base ruled that the ball had been caught, that Neun was out and that Saltzgaver, who had dashed home from third, had not scored. Newark protested and Umpire Carroll at second base supported its contention that Rice had not caught the ball. The decision was reversed, then switched again, and then Umpire Bill Summers at home plate called a conference of the arbiters. It was decided that the ball had not been caught before touching the ground and as a result of another uproar, led this time by the Millers, Manager Donie Bush and Rice were ordered from the field. Bush said he would appeal to the advisory board.

With Saltzgaver's run then accredited, Red Rolfe hit a home run over the right field fence, scoring Hargreaves and Neun, putting his team in the lead 12 to 8. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Newark	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	3	4	12	17	1
Minneapolis	1	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	1	9	14	0

Batteries—Jablonowski, Weaver, Meadows, Moore, Murphy and Hargreaves; Petty, Ryan, Van Gilder, Fitzgerald and Richards. Winning pitcher—Murphy. Losing pitcher—Van Gilder. Umpires—Summers (IL), at plate; Pfeffer (AA), at first base; Carroll (IL), at second base; Johnson (AA), at third base. Time—2h. 55m.

MEXICO SEEKS BOOTH AS COACH

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—The University of Mexico, seeking Albie Booth as a football coach for this season, yesterday sought the assistance of Harry F. Sinclair in negotiating for the services of the former Yale captain. A representative of Sinclair said the university, in asking for Booth's engagement, advised "material fine but coachless through lack of funds." Two years ago when the University of Mexico took up American football, Reginald Root, former Yale star, was engaged as coach. His expenses were paid by contributions from the university's patrons and football fans. Last year the cost was defrayed by Sinclair. Booth returned recently to New Haven as an assistant Eli Coach for this season, after filling a motion picture engagement.

BALTIMORE RELEASES MAISEL

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 6 (AP)—Charles H. Knapp, president of the Baltimore Orioles, International League baseball club, announced today the release of Fritz Maisel as manager. Maisel's successor was not announced. In a statement, Knapp said: "It is necessary from time to time to change managers just as well as it is necessary to change players. The fact that Maisel has not been reappointed is no reflection whatever upon his ability." The Orioles finished second in the International race this year.

BROOKLYN SIGNS O'DOUL

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers of the National League are wasting no time in signing up their baseball cast for 1933. They announced today that the signed 1933 contract of Frank (Lefty) O'Doul, left fielder and National League batting king, had been received. Manager Max Carey was signed for another year before the season closed.

Upsets Occur In Berthellyn Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6—First-round upsets took two of the nation's leading women golfers out of the Berthellyn Cup tournament at The Huntingdon Valley Country Club here yesterday. They were Bernice Wall of the Oshkosh (Wis.) Country Club and Peggy Wattles of Buffalo and the Wanakah Country Club, Hamburg, N. Y.

Frances Williams of Allentown and the Lehigh Country Club, medalist, defeated Miss Wall, semi-finalist in the recent Canadian women's open tournament at Montreal and conquerer of Mrs. Opal S. Hill in the United States tourney at Peabody, Mass., by 4 and 2.

Jane Brooks of the Rockland Country Club, Sparkill, N. Y., took a close match from Miss Wattles, 1 up in 19 holes. The summary:

BERTHELLYN CUP GOLF TOURNAMENT
First Round

Frances Williams, Lehigh Country Club, Allentown, defeated Bernice Wall, Oshkosh (Wis.) Country Club, 4 and 2.

Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, The Merion Cricket Club, defeated Mrs. Conyers Button, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 5 and 3.

Edith A. Quier, Berkshire Country Club, Reading, defeated Betty Pietsch, Tamarack Country Club, Port Chester, N. Y., 3 and 2.

Jane Brooks, Rockland Country Club, Sparkhill, N. Y., defeated Peggy Wattles, Wanakah Country Club, Hamburg, N. Y., 1 up (19 holes).

Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., Philadelphia Country Club, defeated Ann Webster, Fort Leavenworth (Kan.) Officers Club, 5 and 4.

Mrs. Leo G. Federman, Glen Oaks Golf and Country Club, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y., defeated Abigail Vare, Whitemarsh Valley Country Club, Philadelphia, 3 and 1.

Fritzi Stifel, Wheeling (W. Va.) Country Club, defeated Mrs. Al Nelson, Bucks County, 7 and 6.

Mrs. Edwin H. Fitler, Gulph Hills, defeated Betty Bayuk, Philmont, 1 up.

FIVE NATIONS IN S. A. '33 DAVIS CUP DRAW

PARIS, Oct. 6 (AP)—The draw for 1933 Davis Cup play in the South American zone was made yesterday by the French Tennis Federation, holder of the historic tennis trophy, and shows five nations entered.

Chile is pitted against Brazil and Argentina against Peru in first-round matches, with Uruguay drawing a bye. Uruguay will play the winner of the Chile-Brazil series, the winner of that contest to meet either Argentina or Peru in the zone final.

The draw for the South American zone is made early because of the different climatic conditions, with the summer season starting there in December.

Although three nations entered for last year's South American zone play, Uruguay and Chile both withdrew and Brazil advanced to the interzone final by default. It lost there to the United States, five matches to none.

MRS. DAVIS WINS CUP

BARRINGTON, R. I., Oct. 6 (AP)—Mrs. Frederick Davis of Massasoit C. C., former Rhode Island women's golf champion, yesterday added the Endicott Cup to her golfing trophies when she finished two days of medal play at the Rhode Island Country Club with 171. She was three strokes ahead of her nearest rival, Dorothy Richards of Weston, coupling a brilliant 82 yesterday with her 89 of Tuesday. Miss Richards was 89—85—174. Elizabeth Skinner of South Hadley, Mass., winner of the cup the last two seasons, was 88—88—176. Mrs. E. H. Baker Jr. of Oakley C. C., the Massachusetts champion, was also 82 yesterday, but she had 100 Tuesday.

SOUTHWEST BASKETBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 6—Twelve Southwest Conference games have been booked for the 1933 University of Texas basketball team, according to a schedule which was recently completed. No preseason games with non-Conference cage teams have been made, but will be scheduled as soon as the football season is over. The Longhorns open the season against Baylor University Jan. 7 in Austin, and close the season with a contest against Texas A. & M. College March 4 in Austin. Practice will start after Thanksgiving Day.

KLEIN WINS MEDAL ROUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GARDEN CITY, L. I., N. Y., Oct. 6—Willie Klein of the Wheatley Hills Golf Club, East Williston, won the qualifying medal in the Metropolitan Professional Golfers' Association championship at the Old Westbury Golf Club yesterday with a brilliant 69, three strokes below par, and another round of 72 for a total of 141. Paul Runyan was second with a score of 145.

HOLLINGBERY NAMED COACH

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Orin "Babe" Hollingbery, football coach at State College of Washington, has been named coach of the western eleven for the annual east-west football game. Hollingbery succeeds Percy Locy, now coach at University of Denver. Hollingbery will work with Dana X. Bible of University of Nebraska in directing the west team. The game will be played Jan. 2 at Kezar Stadium.

YALE A. A. ELECTS OFFICERS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 6—Marshall J. Dodge Jr. '33 of New York City, manager of the varsity football team and a member of the 150-pound varsity crew, has been elected president of the Yale Athletic Association. John M. McGauley '33, also of New York, and captain of the varsity wrestling team, has been elected secretary.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULT

West Point 4, Bucknell 0.

SEVEN GAMES IN TITLE RACE

Southern Conference Football Teams in Second Week of Series

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 6—Southern Conference teams swing into the second week of the 1932 championship race with the beginning or renewal of seven championship games scheduled for Saturday. Florida plays its first game of the season when Sewanee is met at Jacksonville. Tulane and Georgia stage their annual battle at New Orleans. Heretofore Tulane has caught Georgia after the latter has completed a severe intersectional and southern schedule with disastrous results to the Georgians. This year there will be no such excuse for Coach H. J. Mehre's teams, but the unexpected defeat received by Georgia at the hands of V. P. I. Saturday indicates vast improvement must be made if the lads from Athens can hope for a respectful showing. N. C. State has its first Conference opponent in Clemson at Raleigh; Georgia Technology renews its series with Kentucky in Atlanta; Maryland and V. P. I. do annual battle at College Park; Tennessee has an old and regular foe to contend with in North Carolina at Knoxville. Interest centers chiefly in the Auburn-Duke game in Birmingham. These teams meet for the first time in the Southern Conference. Auburn is making a valiant bid for its old place in the sun. Wallace W. Wade, the Duke skipper, is very popular in Alabama because of his long connection with the State University, and a brilliant Notre Dame attack fashioned by Coach C. A. Wynne will be thrown against a Wade defensive system that has always been unusually successful against the South Bend tactics.

Saturday's games found the Conference leaders smearing their opponents under huge scores. At Montgomery a powerful Alabama aggregation ran roughshod over Mississippi State to win 53 to 0. Playing before a home-town crowd Capt. John L. Cain '32 carried the ball 12 times to gain 105 yards and score three touchdowns. Brilliant blocking and clean handling of the ball featured Alabama's power attack. The massive forwards opened tremendous holes in the Aggie front wall and the speed backs ran wild.

Tennessee flashed four brilliant backs of experience and an up-and-coming sophomore to defeat Mississippi 33 to 0 at Knoxville. Although the Volunteer line was a bit inconsistent in its play, Halfbacks W. B. Feathers '34 and Harvey Robinson '33, and Fullback H. D. Wynn '34, ably directed by H. B. Brackett '33 at quarterback, drove through "Ole Miss" for long gains. The passing of Robinson was especially noteworthy.

Vanderbilt Versatile

Vanderbilt was both versatile and tricky in its smashing 39-to-7 triumph over North Carolina in the latter's own back yard at Chapel Hill. The Commodores scored in every period with Capt. W. C. Roberts '33, a great all-around halfback, passing and dashing all over the field. Roberts dashed 75 yards to score in a spectacular play in the second period and again passed 30 yards to Quarterback T. P. Henderson Jr. '33, who galloped 15 more yards to the goal line. Linemen had one of their rare days in print when D. B. Jordan '35, substitute Vanderbilt tackle, snared a Carolina pass and sprinted 37 yards for the final touchdown of the game.

Virginia P. I. created the major upset of the day when it defeated Georgia, former great of the Conference, by a 7-to-6 score in Athens. The Gobblers scored first when a sustained drive from the Georgia 37-yard line, featured by the plunging of A. L. Casey '34, sent the substitute quarterback across for a second-period touchdown. A placement by E. G. Hite '33, guard, gave V. P. I. what proved to be the winning margin. Georgia fought desperately in the second half and scored after a drive beginning on their own 15-yard line. William David '35, sophomore fullback substitute, carried the brunt of the Georgia attack. His 28-yard dash around end was a feature of the march that ended with his crossing of the goal line. A kick by E. H. Davis '33, tackle, for the extra point, however, was blocked.

Kentucky showed strength by defeating Sewanee 18 to 0 at Lexington. H. G. Kreuter '34, substitute end, proved to be an able ball hawk for Kentucky and his alertness in covering fumbled kicks gave the Wild Cats numerous scoring chances. The running, plunging and kicking of Quarterback Ralph Kercheval '34 were outstanding for Kentucky.

Georgia Tech Flashes

Georgia Tech showed flashes of its former power in crashing through to a 32-to-14 victory over Clemson. J. W. Hart '32, quarterback, featured the Georgia Tech attack with some exceptional running, passing and punt handling. Clemson displayed a dazzling aerial attack to score twice in four minutes of the final period and draw Technology regulars back into the game. Henry Woodward '35, Clemson half, completed the most surprising play of the day when he took a short pass and raced 80 yards to the goal line.

Coach Wallace W. Wade's Duke eleven gave notice that it would have to be reckoned with as a championship contender when the Durham boys ran roughshod over V. M. I. to win 44 to 0. It was the worst defeat the Cadets have sustained since 1914. Duke scored in every period, counting three touchdowns in the final quarter. N. O. Laney '34, half, was the leading ball carrier for Duke. Virginia fumbled badly at Charlottesville but was fortunate in correcting its errors to win, 7 to 6, from Maryland.

Conference teams had their customary good fortune with the intersectional battles. Minus the services of Capt. Nollie C. Felts '32, brawny fullback, who ran into eligibility difficulties with President C. P. Miles of the Conference, Tulane used its marvelous halfback, D. G. Zimmerman Jr. '33, for two periods to defeat its tough old rival, Texas A. & M., by a score of 26 to 14. The 1932 edition at Tulane appeared to some observers as a superior aggregation to the 1931 champions and evidently the Green Wave lads are quite a ball team.

Grayson C. Wolf '34, South Carolina quarterback, continued the brilliant passing that made him feared last year and the Game Cocks were enabled to defeat Villanova 7 to 6 at Villanova. In the second period Wolf passed 30 yards to T. C. Craig '34, end, and the latter sauntered 10 yards across the goal line. Louisiana met a temporary halt in its determined comeback battle under Capt. L. M. Jones when it was defeated 10 to 8 by the Rice Institute Owls at Houston.

In non-Conference games, Auburn used a parade of substitutes, meanwhile swamping Erskine College, 77 to 0. N. C. State had a hard fight with Richmond but added a touchdown by Ray Rex '35, half, to a placement by Quarterback R. J. McQuage '34 to win 9 to 0. Washington & Lee ran into its second week of misfortune and was defeated by little Davidson by a 0 to 7 score. The schedule follows:

Oct. 7—Mississippi vs. Howard College, Oxford; Louisiana vs. Springhill, Baton Rouge (night game).

Oct. 8—Alabama vs. George Washington, Washington, D. C.; Auburn vs. Duke, Birmingham; Clemson vs. N. C. State, Raleigh; Florida vs. Sewanee, Jacksonville; Georgia vs. Tulane, New Orleans; Georgia Technology vs. Kentucky, Atlanta; Maryland vs. V. P. I., College Park; Miss. State vs. Miss. College, Jackson; North Carolina vs. Tennessee, Knoxville; South Carolina vs. Wake Forest, Charlotte; Vanderbilt vs. West. Kentucky, Nashville; Virginia vs. Roanoke, Charlottesville; V. M. I. vs. Citadel, Charleston; Washington & Lee vs. U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis.

New Crew Cup For Triangular Race

The committee on the regulation of athletic sports at Harvard has announced that in collaboration with the athletic committees of the University of Pennsylvania and the United States Naval Academy they have given a cup in honor of Charles Francis Adams, Harvard '88, Secretary of the Navy and former treasurer of Harvard College, which will be competed for hereafter yearly by Navy, Penn and Harvard varsity eight-oared crews. The triangular race will be known as the Adams Cup Race.

It was decided also to continue the Oxford-Cambridge tennis competition with Yale. The combined Harvard-Yale team, with three men from each university, will meet a combined Oxford-Cambridge team next summer in the United States, probably at Newport, R. I. Baseball and crew letters, both major and minor, have been approved as follows:

Varsity Baseball Major Letters—A. F. Dana '33, Charles Devens '32, Reginald Fincke Jr. '32, F. H. Gleason '34, E. A. L. Jantzen '32, E. F. Loughlin Jr. '34, A. J. Lupien '32, E. A. Mays Jr. '32, J. P. McCaffrey '33, J. E. Sheldon '32, E. D. W. Sprague '32, Hamilton Thatcher Jr. '33, John Ware Jr. '34, W. B. Wood Jr. '32, J. S. Barker '32.

Minor Baseball Letters—S. S. Adams '33, P. deB. deGive '34, George Fremd Jr. '34, P. W. A. Hines '34, R. D. Kiernan '33, J. P. McJennett Jr. '34, H. W. Taylor '33, Phineas Tobe '33, T. J. Valenski '33.

Varsity Crew Major Letters—W. B. Bacon '33, Malcolm Bancroft '33, H. H. Bissell '33, G. J. Cassedy '33, J. M. Erickson '32, R. H. Hallowell '33, W. H. Holcombe '33, Robert Salstonstall Jr. '33, Edward Yoemans Jr. '33, D. B. W. Brown '32.

Junior Varsity Crew Major Letters—C. F. Hovey '32, A. L. Nickerson Jr. '34, A. H. Parker Jr. '32, F. J. Swayze '33.

Minor Crew Letters—Gridley Barrows '34, E. S. Litchfield '34, J. G. Pierce '34, Bradford Simmons '34, Taggart Whipple '34.

Falcons Purchase Goaltender Roach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Oct. 6—Completion of a deal for the purchase of John Ross Roach, goaltender of the New York Rangers for the past four seasons and formerly with Toronto St. Pats, was announced here late yesterday afternoon by officials of the Detroit Hockey Club. Roach was obtained in a straight cash deal with a reported purchase tag of $11,000. It is the first outright deal credited to the Falcons via the money route in almost three years. He will replace Alex Connell of the Ottawa Senators in the Detroit nets. Connell was with the Falcons on loan last winter.

The signing of Roach gives the Detroit Hockey Club four goaltenders to start the season with. Mike Karakas coming from the late Chicago Shamrocks. Emmett Venne and Johnny Clark of the Olympics are already full-fledged goaltending members of the Detroit machine. Neither is considered ripe for N. H. L. company yet.

At the same time Detroit officials announced that Harvey Rockburn, the most penalized player in professional hockey, and Frank Peters, both with the Olympics last winter, were on the auction block. Peters may land with the Canadian-American League. So far no club has expressed any particular wish to sign Rockburn.

Chicago Black Hawks and New York Rangers have entered claims for the services of Emil Hansen, defense star of the Tulsa Oilers last winter, and slated to come to Detroit in the Norris-Shaughnessy amalgamation with Detroit interests.

GRANT BACK WITH SYRACUSE

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 6 (AP)—The return of Benny Grant, goal tender, to the International League Syracuse Stars for the 1932-33 season by the Toronto Maple Leafs of the National League was announced today by the Syracuse Hockey Club. Along with Grant in the first deal between the two clubs for the season came five other players. They are: Earl Miller, experienced at left wing and center, who has played with the Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets and the Chicago Black Hawks as well as having been a member of the Maple Leafs for the greater part of last year; Fred Robertson, a big defense man; Bill Thoms and Frank Boll, who saw brief service with the Stars last year; and "Sandy" Sande, a youngster just out of the amateur ranks in Canada. Previously the Stars announced acquisition of Ken Doraty, veteran left wing of the Cleveland Indians, and Whitey Fields, husky center with last year's Yellow Jackets. Two deals are under way for the acquisition of a veteran left wing, the club also made known.

U. S. TENNIS STARS ON TOUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6—John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia and Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Texas, United States doubles tennis champions in 1931 and runners-up in 1930 to the Lott-Doeg combination, together with H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. and Keith Gledhill, United States doubles champions, left this port en route for Honolulu yesterday, where they will play exhibition tennis matches. From Honolulu the pair plan to sail for Australasia. They plan to compete in the Australian championships and also visit New Zealand. The whole trip will take about two and one-half months.

CHICAGO LOSES FULLBACK

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 6—Cecil L. Storey '35, most promising fullback University of Chicago has had in years, was declared ineligible yesterday. His scholastic work has been inadequate. Three linesmen whose eligibility was approved after examinations were Frank R. Spearing '35, Edmund M. Wolfenson '35, and Caspar G. Hilton '35, tackle, guard and center, respectively. They will accompany the team to New Haven, Conn., for the game with Yale University Saturday, it is stated.

Insull Crash May Bring Better Public Safeguard

(Continued from Page 1)

prevent the duplication of such a crash. The words "fraud" and "manipulation" occur in the petitions and charges of those who seek a full accounting of the holding companies under Insull control, and intense interest is manifested in lists of favored security customers reputed to have bought 300,000 shares of Insull Utility Investments at $12 a share a few weeks prior to the time the stock was introduced to the trading and investment public at $27 a share, subsequently rising to $147 a share just preceding the market crash in the fall of 1929.

That an investigation will be held by Congress when it convenes next December is almost a foregone conclusion. Finis has not been written on the stock market inquiry by the Senate Banking Committee held last spring, and the agitation for closer control of utility holding companies indicates that the promise of Senator Peter Norbeck, chairman of that committee, to probe into the Insull debacle may bear fruit in the way of restrictive legislation. Misrepresentation and false reports of concerns which have securities to sell are going to be subjected to a beam of remorseless publicity from now on, if the magnitude of this most recent financial disaster arouses proportionate indignation.

Aiming at Unsoundness

Leaders in the industry have for some time been endeavoring to eliminate unsound and dangerous practices which had gradually crept into the power and light industry, particularly in the financing end. Open criticism was directed at certain methods during the convention of the National Electric Light Association this summer, and a demand for greater protection for power investors as well as consumers was made in the Portland (Ore.) speech of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Public opposition today is directed more against overcapitalization, the pyramiding of vast paper capitalization upon an entirely insufficient property base, and the invention of many holding companies in the self-same system enabling control of tremendous aggregations of assets through a comparatively small amount of voting stock.

The struggle for further federal control which appears in the offing bids fair to become one of the major legislative battles of the generation. The problem bristles with difficulties, since state and federal authority are at variance as to their legal prerogatives on many aspects of the situation. Adequate authority given to federal agencies over holding companies which control operating companies engaged in interstate commerce, and others engaged in intrastate commerce only, may occasion direct conflict with state regulatory commissions which are responsible for the rates paid by consumers.

Spokesmen for both political parties have expressed themselves as favoring stricter utility regulation. But there is wide divergence of opinion among experts as to the methods to be sought. Some deprecate any additional federal control and favor interstate compacts, arguing that local questions can best be handled by locally designated authorities who are familiar with the problems involved and accessible to the public they represent.

Some, like the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners, frankly oppose such an extension, fearing that any grant of power to the Federal Power Commission by Congress will mean assumption of jurisdiction over purely intrastate commerce in electricity and gas, on the ground that in this way only can there be adequate regulation of interstate commerce.

Opposition Summed Up

Opposition to federal control from the legal standpoint may be summed up by the arguments of Mr. Cassius M. Clay of the New York bar, whose book on the regulation of public utilities lists four main points against federal control; namely, that the power problem is largely a local one, that local self-government is a traditional ideal to which to cling, that states should be permitted to develop sound methods of rate-making without outside interference, and finally that the delays inherent in federal control might confuse and eventually break down the whole regulatory process. He suggests as a possible solution a congressional grant of authority to the states which might divest electricity of its interstate character or permit interstate compacts, and the appointment of regional boards as final authority to which appeal might be made.

Among those advocating comprehensive federal control is Prof. W. E. Mosher of Syracuse University, who sees only a clear-cut issue to be solved by expanding the authority of the Federal Power Commission. His advocacy not only calls for the retention by the commission of control over power projects in navigable and interstate streams, but for uniform accounting systems for companies doing interstate business, and control over holding companies' purchases of operating companies doing an interstate business, as well as their advertising expenses, service contracts and management charges. He indorses the Couzens bill, as does Prof. H. L. Elsbree of Harvard University in his book, "Interstate Transmission of Electric Power," the latter stating that "with respect to operating companies and their interstate transactions, it would appear that this federal control could be most effectively exercised through the medium of the existing state commissions, with final authority in certain cases vested in a central federal tribunal, acting in so far as possible in coöperation with the state commissions."

That difficulties in the way of reaching a solution which protects the consumer and investor without abrogating the vital fundamental of states' rights are many is conceded by students of this perplexing situation. It is shown that utility interests have tried to avoid having interstate and intrastate commerce in the same companies, placing such business in separate connecting companies. Furthermore, it is known that in order to prevent coming under the jurisdiction of any law aimed at the regulation of securities of a corporation owning stock of an operating company, the original holding company has placed another or possibly two or more subsidiary holding companies in between it and the operating company. Can such a holding company be reached under the Interstate Commerce Act merely because it holds the stock of operating companies in different states?

One thing is certain. With the public in recent months mulcted of hundreds of millions through mismanagement or moral turpitude, its representatives on boards, tribunals, state capitals or at Washington appear determined to give a quietus to situations or opportunities where vested greed continues to shear financial lambs. The public is aroused. Iniquity, laxity, or inefficiency in high places, it says, must be ruthlessly weeded out. The current developments at Chicago seem likely to hasten the process.

Grand Jury Expected To Act in Insull Case

CHICAGO, Oct. 6 (AP)—An intimation that unless the Cook County board vote funds for expenses of extradition of Samuel and Martin Insull, an inquiry may be started by the grand jury, was given today by States's Attorney John A. Swanson.

Balked twice by refusal of the board to grant him funds to push extradition, Mr. Swanson telephoned Mr. E. M. Whealen, president of the county board, asking that the board be called into session to vote $10,000 estimated necessary for extradition proceedings.

Mr. Whealen replied that the board had no funds available.

"The grand jury voted these indictments," Mr. Swanson told Mr. Whealen, "and maybe the members of that jury are interested in seeing the cases prosecuted."

Insull Refuses to Return

ORILLIA, Ont., Oct. 6 (AP)—Mr. John Hampton, assistant state's attorney of Cook County, Ill., said early today that Martin Insull, indicted public utility magnate, had refused to waive extradition proceedings and return voluntarily to Cook County. Mr. Hampton said he would go to Barrie, 22 miles from here, to start legal procedure for extradition.

Insull Not Reached

PARIS, Oct. 6 (AP)—Samuel Insull, former Chicago utilities magnate, could not be reached yesterday to comment on his indictment in Chicago. Both Mr. Insull and his son, Samuel Jr., remained away from their hotel from early this morning until this evening.

CHICAGO EMPLOYEES TO GET PART OF PAY

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 6—A half-month pay for city, county and school employees of the Chicago area is assured within a few days by the announcement that leading banks of the city have agreed to purchase about $4,500,000 worth of tax warrants.

The pay day is for long overdue salaries, the teachers' checks being for the first half of April. County salaries are for the last half of May, city pay for the first half of July.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Carl S. Eberts, Chatham, Ont., Can.
Marilyn Riddle.
Mrs. Porter Hamilton, Tampa, Fla.
F. E Sykes, Asheville, N. C.
Mrs. Helen E. Crosier, Northampton, Mass.
Mrs. M. Elizabeth Kendall, New York, N. Y.
Howard W. Kendall, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. M. E. Berg, New York, N. Y.
F. L. Esternaux, New York, N. Y.
Frank McElwee Jr., Fort Smith, Ark.
Mrs. Doris H. Jennings, Baltimore, Md.
W. H. Jennings, Baltimore, Md.
Miss Mary B. Lardner, Montclair, N. J.
Miss Josephine P. Lardner, Montclair, N. J.
Mrs. Dora Nielsen, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Edith M. Shank, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Gladys Hemingsen, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Mrs. Ethel A. McElwee, Fort Smith, Ark.
Mrs. Gladys M. Beever, Detroit, Mich.
Harry Beever, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Ellen W. Harberts, Baltimore, Md.
M. A. Harberts, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Leanora A. Toft, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Carl H. Baesler, Belmont, Mass.
Carl H. Baesler, Belmont, Mass.
Mrs. Emily E. Klein, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Lillie Draper, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Frances Barnett, Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss Patricia L. Klein, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Etta K. Farrington, Mansfield, Conn.
Willard B. Farrington, Mansfield, Conn.
Mrs. Lilly M. Hawthorne, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
Mrs. Annie Messinger, Landing, N. J.
Mrs. James F. Cush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary E. Hayes, Verona, N. J.
Miss Mary Hayes, Verona, N. J.
Mrs. Jenny J. Waldron, Putnam, Conn.
Mrs. W. T. Jones, Putnam, Conn.
W. T. Jones, Putnam, Conn.
Mrs. Caroline E. Pender, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Clara H. Newman, Bristol, R. I.
Mrs. Ethel Taylor Webster, Providence, R. I.
Miss Mary F. Kingston, Newark, N. J.
Miss Ellen M. Carmichael, Newark, N. J.
Byron Gail Wilder, Rochester, N. Y.
Edgar A. Webster, Providence, R. I.
Mr

Boston Art Notes

Holman's Print Shop

Visiting Holman's Print Shop on Park Street is a sort of exploring adventure in which one may expect to see all sorts of such things as may result when ink meets paper. Letters, drawings, ancient property deeds, etchings, reproductions, photographs, silhouettes — the list is long, the material varied. Mr. Holman does not conduct the shop in the conventional manner, offering exhibitions of salable prints. He shows the amusing scraps and valuables he discovers while searching for old things of interest. He brings to light pictures and letters that increase our knowledge of the past and endear it to us the more.

The present displays consist of a fascinating exhibition of Keatsiana, decorative Japanese prints, featuring those by Hiroshi Yoshida, and wood engravings of early days, printed in color.

Pictorially, the Keats exhibits contain sketches, photographs, and the clipped silhouettes. The poet is seen in a number of moods, at different ages, and in diversified circumstances. He is the poet throughout, mobile featured, restless, fanciful. One suspects that his friends, imbued by the sensitiveness of his verses, tried to convey to his features the same quality.

Photography and prints certainly help to fix ideas. Many of us may be content to imagine the spot where the Nightingale Ode was written, but some fact-gathers are not happy without positive evidence, so here is the portrait of the alleged spot where the poet sat: there is the house where he stayed when he wrote "Endymion," etc. It may be of interest to some to hear that the grandnieces of Keats have lent some of the pictures to this exhibition. They live in Cambridge, Mass.

The Japanese prints are ones that have been made popular in the recent years. Hiroshi Yoshida uses the old technical methods, but does not copy the old patterns.

The wood engravings, printed in color, are among the first made, in the 1850's. The particular quality of the designs incised in wood is felt in the drawing, while the color is pleasingly smooth and often very subtle for the mechanics of its application.

D. A.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC Frigidaire Orchestra.
5:15 NBC, Tangee Musical Dreams.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 "Radio Billboard."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Grin and Bearit.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Johnny Hart in Hollywood.
8:00 NBC, Republican Committee: Strickland Gillilan.
8:30 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:45 NBC, Pat Barnes, organ.
9:00 NBC, "Death Valleys Days"; sketch.
9:30 "1932 Campaign Issues"; "Immigration," Prof. Thomas N. Carver.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 Winston Sharples' Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Three Keys"; Negro trio.
10:45 Republican news; time; weather.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Cesare Sodero's Orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Hollywood on the Air; celebrities; soloists; orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—WEEI Organist.
5:15 "The Original Teddy Bears."
5:30 Dog Chat, Dr. Ross.
5:45 NBC, "Sekstary Hawkins"; sketch.
6:00 "Evening Tattler's"; news; organ.
6:40 Wolverine Spotlight.
6:45 "The Cap'n and the Widder."
7:00 NBC, Rollickers Quartet.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Ray Perkins; orchestra.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra; Otis Skinner; Greta Keller; Block and Sully; Randall Sisters.
9:00 NBC, "Captain Henry's Maxwell House Show Boat"; Charles Winninger; Jules Bledsoe; Hall Johnson Choir; minstrels; soloists; players; Don Voorhees' Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe; Jack Pearl, "Baron Munchausen"; Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts. E. B. Ridecut; news.
11:15 Leo Reisman's Brunswick Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Guest Revue.
5:15 Shepard Anniversary Program.
5:30 "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 The Noveity Four.
5:55 Little Tree Serenader.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Organ recital.
6:30 Bob Emery; Winthrop Packard.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Benny Kreuger's Orchestra; Georgie Price.
8:00 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:30 "The Irregular Guys"; vocal.
8:45 CBS, Columbians Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Arthur Tracy; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "Omar Khayyam"; drama.
10:00 Local dance music.
10:15 "Senator Numb and Clarence."
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 "Through the Hollywood Keyhole."
11:05 Studio announcements, news.
11:15 to 1 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior Stock Company.
5:15 Don Logan, Yankee Tenor.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
6:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
6:15 CBS, Sid Gary; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Shell sport talk.
6:45 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Vocal trio.
7:30 Jimmie Gallagher's Orchestra.
7:45 Cremona String Quartet.
8:00 "The Gossipers."
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 "Hill Billy George."
8:45 Chemical Society lecture.
9:00 Le Paradis Band.
9:15 "Master of Mystery," sketch.
9:45 Studio period; news.
10:00 CBS, Republican Committee talk.
10:30 CBS, Charles Carlile; orchestra.
10:45 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Parents' Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloist.
2:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:30 p. m.—Messages from ministers.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:31 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour
1:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—"Books and Authors."
2:45 p. m.—Local and NBC music.
3:15 p. m.—NBC, Republican committee: address, President Hoover.
3:55 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Pie Plant Pete."
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and NBC programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—NBC dance music.
2:00 p. m.—Musical and studio.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—NBC, Rice String Quartet.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, Republican Committee.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Revue.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00-4:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:30 p. m.—The Dance Parade.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Studio period; news.
3:15 p. m.—Leo Litwin, pianist.
3:30 p. m.—Cremona String Quartet.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.

CLOSED BANK PAYS DIVIDEND

BROCKTON, Mass., Oct. 6 (AP)—Mr. Thomas F. Quinn, liquidating agent of the Plymouth Trust Company, which closed last December, said yesterday a 25 per cent dividend would be paid to 1247 patrons of the bank who were not included in the first dividend payment in August.

STOREY NAMED TO 'FIN-COM'

Mr. Charles M. Storey of Boston was appointed by Gov. Joseph B. Ely, yesterday, to succeed Mr. Courtenay Guild as a member of the Boston Finance Commission. Mr. Guild's term has expired.

LEICESTER TAX RATE UP

LEICESTER, Mass., Oct. 6 (AP)—The 1932 tax rate, announced today, will be $43.60, an increase of $2.60 over the 1931 rate.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENCIES WANTED

INDIVIDUAL desires represent manufacturer, any meritorius product that coöperation and salesmanship will build into carload sales to American wholesale trade, open account or import terms, conditions. Write Box H-45, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

AGENTS WANTED

PATENTED 1931—DeNovo Rug Shampoo by James McComb, 223 E. 78th, New York City; home economy demands; sells 90c; no competition; commission; repeats and repeats.

SELL beautiful 21-folder Christmas Greeting Assortment. Everyday Assortment, Gift Wrappings; no experience necessary; large profit; samples on approval. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-12, Fitchburg, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $1500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 32 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

AN opportunity to profit by distribution of an exclusive cosmetic; a line that you will be proud to represent; commission. DIJON, Westport, Conn.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, LINGERIE

Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission; part time permitted.
HELIX, 213 4th Ave., New York City

WOMEN in large cities to sell children's clothes direct to mothers; commission basis. CHESTERLYN FROCKS, 110 S. Humphrey Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre Inc.
Established 1922 N. J. State License
PRINCETON, N. J. Tel. 755
Illustrated Booklet
Mrs. Kathryn Barmore, Mgr.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG lady, thoroughly experienced in efficiency work and investigations; also governess, attendant-companion; excellent references. Box S-3, 1728 Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Local Classified

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS (Long Island) to sell HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR at attractive prices; buy outright; sell at best. MARGARET EDGECOMBE, 217 Sherman St., Lynbrook, L. I. Lynbrook 2135-W.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ARLINGTON ARMS
144-44 SANFORD AVE., FLUSHING, N. Y.
Opposite Christian Science church
2-3-4-room apartments; reasonable rents. W. F. TAYLOR, Inc., 163-24 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Phone Ivanhoe 2-7800.

BACK BAY
1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 329 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 3212.

BOSTON, Back Bay—Modern 4-5-room apartments, ideal location, newly decorated throughout, refrigeration, fireplace; near new Audubon Circle subway; carefully restricted building. Apply SUPT., 449-452 Audubon Rd., cor Medfield St. Circle 9781.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush, 1972 East 19th St.—4 rooms and bath, 2nd floor; private house; garage optional. Phone Dewey 9-0546.

BUFFALO, N. Y., 228 Summer Street, near Christian Science church—Living room and bedroom furnished complete for housekeeping; also 6-room unfurnished apartment, steam heat. Grant 1137.

BUFFALO, N. Y., 90 Goodrich Street—Modern 5-room lower, all conveniences, garage optional, $30.

WEST MEDFORD, MASS.—A home you would like; second floor, high, sightly, sunny, 5 rooms, fireplace, sun parlor, sleeping porch, glassed and screened, open balcony, garage; American adults. ARLington 4292-W.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON—Delightfully furnished, sunny apartment, fireplace; sublet for winter or longer; near Copley Square. Tel. Com. 2067, or Box G-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

N. Y. C., 175 Macdougal St., near Washington Square—Extra large front room, tastefully furnished including radio, 2 large closets, private bath, maid service; bus, elevated, subway. Chelsea 2-5784.

N. Y. C., 646 West End Ave. (91st)—Attractively furnished 3-room apartments, electric refrigeration, radio; ideal location; reasonable. SUPT., Schuyler 4-5943 mornings before noon.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

Bronxville (City of Yonkers) N.Y.
CUSTER ARMS
OVERLOOKING BRONX RIVER PARKWAY
3 minutes from Bronxville Station
4 and 5 Rooms from $50
AVAILABLE FOR IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
Dining alcoves, wood-burning fireplaces, cedar closets. Restaurant in building.
671 PALMER AVENUE
Apply on premises, Bronxville 1965, or Scarsdale 472.

FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y.
CROSSWAYS APTS.
1502 MOTT AVENUE
4-5-6 Room from $70
AVAILABLE FOR IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
Ocean view, near beaches, stores, schools, and station; 35 minutes from Manhattan. Five-Story Building—Five Elevators. Electric Refrigeration.
JOS. D. MORRIS CO., 2109 Mott Ave. Phone Far Rockaway 7-6464.

NEW YORK CITY, 54 West 10th St., near Fifth Ave.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, porch overlooking garden, fireplace; near subway, bus and "L." Telephone Gramercy 5-2065.

NEW YORK CITY, 15 West 95th St.—Large 2-room apartment, 2 tile baths, kitchenette, Frigidaire, roof garden, $65. Riv. 9-3851.

RYE, N. Y.—HIGHLAND HALL
131 Purchase Street
5 Rooms, 4 Rooms, $60
AVAILABLE for IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
Garden apartments, town beach privileges, convenient station and stores; cross ventilation, electric refrigeration, dining alcoves, linoleum. Phone Rye 1500 or Scarsdale 472.

Scarsdale (Eastchester) N. Y.
THORNYCROFT
SUPERB VIEW PARKWAY WOODS
on Garth Road, elevator apartments, 3-4-5 rooms and sun porches from $75.
AVAILABLE for IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
Dining alcoves, cedar closets, electric refrigeration included in rental.
5 minutes to station.
On premises or phone Scarsdale 472.

WOLLASTON, MASS., 10 Quincy St., near center of Quincy—5 large rooms, clean, modern, warm, continuous hot water; good neighborhood; practically new garage. Granite 0631-R.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MARMON limousine, elegant, $2 hour, $300 month or by trip; owner drives; reference. Ingersoll 2-2266. BACHMAN, 175 Fenimore St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLEANING AND DYEING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Work guaranteed; moderate prices; 24-hour service. LE PARISIAN, 306 86th St. Phone Cloverdale 6-1495.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5343, New York City.

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER AND BEAUTY SHOP Maurice L. Kornberg, Fritz Lieberknecht, Props. Eugene and Nestle Permanent Waving, Marcel Waving. 23A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Phone Lon. 7204.

SHAMPOOING and manicuring in your home in or near Boston by experienced operator (colored). MABEL ROGERS, Garrison 0881 (Boston, Mass.).

HOUSES TO LET

NINE rooms, bath, sun porch, hot water heating; refined neighborhood; very convenient railroad station; $75 monthly. 57 Claire Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y. Telephone 6029.

STONEHAM, MASS.—A comfortable home in country, large living room with fireplace, dining room, large kitchen, 2 master bedrooms and 2 small bedrooms. Stoneham 1085.

MOVING AND STORAGE

WM. McDONALD & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1859
Local and Long Distance Furniture Moving
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PRACTITIONER'S office for rent two or three mornings. Room 1740, 33 West 42nd St. Telephone afternoons only, Chickering 4-1009.

ORGAN TUNING

ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HENRY LEHR
27 years' experience serving Greater New York
6351 77th Place, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.
Tel. Juniper 5-7781

PAYING GUESTS

BERKSHIRES, Pine Knoll Farm—Excellent accommodations; moderate rates; references furnished. MR. and MRS. ADAMS, Sheffield, Mass. Phone 140.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, called the Lakewood of Long Island. Ideal winter home. Near Winnwood School. Booklet.
Phone Ronk. 16.

HILLVIEW, WOODSTOCK, N. Y., Tel. 140—New modernly equipped year-round home in Catskill Mountains overlooking colorful October hills; rest, study and enjoyment of country life in congenial surroundings.

RADIO SERVICE

RADIO REPAIRS, Installation, Sales. ALFRED R. STARR, Radio Engineer, 216 W. 102nd St., New York City. Academy 2-3263.

REAL ESTATE

MAMARONECK, LARCHMONT, HARRISON HOMES, all prices, $8000 to $100,000
Excellent Values, Good Terms
FRED T. WILSON, Real Estate
236 Mamaroneck Ave., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

ROOMS AND BOARD

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—In fine location near everything, 2 large beautifully furnished rooms, each ideal for 1 or 2; 1 minute to Christian Science church; breakfast and dinner if wanted. Phone Newton North 5522.

NEW YORK CITY—Room and board for those desiring a little care in a happy home atmosphere. Univ. 4-4812.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS., 58 Fenway, Suite 1, opposite Hotel Hemenway—Attractive room for young man; reasonable. Call before 7:45 p. m.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Longwood Section—Nicely furnished room with quiet, congenial family; new house. Call evenings, Longwood 6456.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Chestnut Hill Ave.—Nicely furnished airy room; splendid location. Call Beacon 5123.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 328 Marlborough Road—Furnished room, twin beds, hot water; 2 minutes B. M. T.; in very quiet home. Phone Bu. 2-3453.

HYDE PARK, MASS.—One room, with or without garage, in private family. 34 Thatcher St. Tel. Hyde Park 1922-R.

NEW YORK CITY, Greenwich Village—Large, light rooms, second floor, steam heat, fireplaces, running water, furnished-unfurnished. SHULTZ, 6 Van Nest Place, Watkins 9-5477.

N. Y. C., 255 W. 90th (10N)—Luxurious private apartment offers light, sunny, front double adjoining baths; distinctive single; references.

N. Y. C., 15 West 95th St.—Extra large beautifully furnished room, private bath; subway at door; gentlemen; reasonable. Riv. 9-3851.

NEW YORK CITY, 606 West 116th St., Apt. 93—Large pleasant living-bedroom, running water; better class home atmosphere and neighborhood; Christian Scientists preferred.

NEW YORK CITY, 72 W. 69th St.—Clean rooms, lavatory, $5-$6; near park, "L," subway; church. ROUZEE, 2-E.

NEW YORK CITY, 606 West 116th St.—Attractive large room next bath. University 4-1032.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Master bedroom, comfortably furnished, garage, select location. 154 Rugby Ave. Genesee 1731-W.

SALESMEN WANTED

WANTED—Experienced insurance, real estate investment securities salesman; commission. C. E. PANG & CO., Jamestown, N. Y.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY in New England for women of refinement, ability, serious purpose, to represent exclusive sportswear house direct to consumer; commission basis. MRS. H. I. BARTHEL, Stafford Springs, Conn.

LINGERIE, HOSIERY — Sell acquaintances quality merchandise lower than store prices; liberal commission; credit arranged. PHOEBE LINGERIE, 1170 Broadway, New York City.

REPRESENT nationally known Maisonette Frocks (Long Island and suburbs); experience unnecessary; liberal commission. Write MRS. E. SIHLER, 107-41 104th St., Ozone Park, L. I., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BUILDER wants position as construction, maintenance man or contract work. B. C. FISHER, 233 McKinley Ave., Kenmore, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GOVERNESS-COMPANION — Experienced in care of retarded children; go anywhere; best of references. Write W. A. C., 91 Spruce St., Winchendon, Mass.

PRACTICAL attendant-companion or housekeeper for elderly lady or couple; experienced. 284 Brook Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

QUICK, capable lady would like light housework, or as dressmaker in establishment; excellent furnisher. E. J. B., Holland Landing, Ontario, Canada.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Comptometer work, experienced operator or clerical work. FERNE HIBBARD, 537 Averill Ave. Monroe 2722.

WOMAN wishes room, board, exchange light duties, caring for children evenings. University 4-5242 or write Box T-12, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PIANO lessons at pupil's home by experienced lady teacher; classic or popular; beginners or advanced. Phone Far Rockaway 7-4553, N. Y. C.

TO LET—FURNISHED

SHORT BEACH, CONN., near New Haven—Attractive 6-room bungalow; modern; verandas and sleeping porch; garage; available Oct. to July. R. L. HAZELTINE, Tel. Branford 544-13.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts *Travelers Checks*
Safe Deposit Boxes *Christmas Club*
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

HOWLAND'S GREAT FALL SALE
Supplies every need for your home, for your family and for yourself. We offer only NEW merchandise—dependable Howland quality—and fashion. Most important of all, we promise you a SAVING on everything you buy.
HOWLAND'S

THE HEGEMAN TRANSFER and LIGHTERAGE TERMINAL, INC.
Daily Freight Service between New York City, Bridgeport, New Haven and Waterbury, Connecticut.

HENRY C. REID & SON
WATCHES
DIAMONDS *and* JEWELRY
1134 Broad Street

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

This Week
Special Values in Men's Clothes. High Quality, Large Assortment, Low Price.
At Meigs Corner **MEIGS & CO.** INCORPORATED Dial 5-2161 Enterprise 3800

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Let Us Serve You
RACKLIFFE OIL COMPANY
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515 No. Main St.
88 Riverside Ave.
West and School Sts.

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NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
169 West Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn.
Telephones 1800-1801

R. S. REYNOLDS & Co.
DRY GOODS
Celebrate Greenwich Days with us, October 6, 7, 8

The CIRCLE STORE
Groceries
91 Lake Ave Tel. 2441

Auto Repairing and Supplies
JENSEN'S GARAGE
Agent for
Arvin Hot Water Auto Heater
Tel. 1092 116 HAVEMEYER PLACE

For new styles in coiffures and hair cuts consult our New York artist, Mr. Graf.
E. VON BERGEN
Opp. Pickwick Thea.
TEL. 3220

Telephone 571
HARRY EDDY
Eddy's Market, 43 Greenwich Ave.

HARTFORD

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the advertisement for which you are looking is not in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a complete record of local and national advertisers is kept.
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1-4 Daily except Saturdays and Holidays

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17-19 ASYLUM STREET
MEN'S FINE CLOTHES
HATS, HABERDASHERY
Established 1861

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From office and standard business forms to high grade sales literature, we can help you to make your printing effective in accomplishing its purpose.
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And We Have Them All
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CONNECTICUT

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See our New Pieces in Model Rooms.
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New Fall Showing of
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AT THE TRAFFIC TOWER

Do You Know What You Are Missing?
Are you using all of our departments? Check up and see. Let us do more for you and more often.
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Personal Christmas Cards Now Ready

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CALL
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J. W. STUECK & SON
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All Done the Proper Way
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Fruits and Vegetables out of their season
TELEPHONE
Four Direct Wires
279-2585-975-976
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Fresh Fish, Clams, Lobsters, Oysters

Winstead Hosiery *for* Men
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D. MILLER CO., 240 Main St.

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Curtains, Rugs, Blankets
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Branch Office, 96 W. Main Phone 1323

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for your vacation.
Make your old clothes look like NEW
SUMMER GARMENTS—WHITE FLANNELS
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DYERS, CLOTHES CLEANERS
415 W. Main Branch Office 96 W. Main

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CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

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$1.55 3 for $4.50
Every shirt has 3 sizes to choose from. 3 Different Buttonholes to use.
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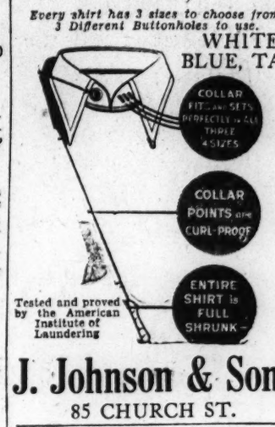

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"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
Matrix Shoes
Exclusive Sale in New Haven at
THE EDW. MALLEY CO.

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WALK-OVER SHOES
for MEN and WOMEN
Walk-Over Shoe Shop
SYDNEY STOKES, Proprietor
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MAIN SPRING ARCH SHOES

"Scientific Rebuilding of Worn Footwear"
Hot Resoling
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
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Exclusive Hair Dressing
Established 1906
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Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
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Pasteurized Milk and Cream
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Finest Dry Cleaning
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Empire Quality Market
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47 High Street 6-3671

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Books of All Publishers
Cards ✦ Gifts ✦ Stationery
MERIDIAN AND CHURCH ST.

CONNECTICUT

NEW LONDON (Continued)

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Shoes for Women
"You need no longer be told you have an expensive foot"
The People's Shoe Store
58 BANK STREET

The Woman's Shoppe
Evening Gowns—Lingerie
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ROWLAND M. BEACH
Florist
28 East Avenue, Norwalk, Conn.
Telephone 2140

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Artistic Home Furnishings
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Norwalk Agency, Inc.
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ROGERS & STEVENS
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Radios Gift Department
SOUTH NORWALK

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The C. O. MILLER CO.
15 BANK STREET

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3 Pairs for $2.00
All the new Fall shades in chiffon, sheer and service weights. All sizes.
HOSIERY—FIRST FLOOR

HATS, FROCKS, SPORTSWEAR
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New Fall Models Now on Display
Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
L. SPELKE & SON
419 MAIN STREET, STAMFORD
128 Baltimore St., Cumberland, Md

Leisure and Pleasure for Women
Through electrical labor-saving appliances for homes.
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS
The Downes-Smith Co.
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Ideal Market
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Vegetables and Groceries
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Headquarters for
Worsted-Tex Suits
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Knit-Tex Coats for Men
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Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
Stamford Steam Laundry
Incorporated

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Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
318 ATLANTIC AVENUE

THE VICK-HARDING REALTY COMPANY
Real Estate and Insurance in All Their Branches
208 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

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STAMFORD, CONN.
203-211 ATLANTIC ST.
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DRESS ACCESSORIES

WALLINGFORD

Branford Oil Burners
Lynn Oil Burners
PLUMBING—HEATING
D. J. HENNESSY 134 QUINNIPIAC ST.

WATERBURY

New Fall
STETSON H

NEW YORK

ALBANY
(Continued)

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ALBANY, N. Y.

Now Featuring a Sale
WILTON RUGS
9x12 feet
8.3x10.6 feet
$36.50
A most remarkable value! Many patterns and colors.

Cash Prices on Quality Coal

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Stove	12.60
Nut	12.35
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Incorporated
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470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

DRESSES at $2.88!
Newest Styles and Fabrics
Just the cost of material. Silk, Woolen, Travel Tweed and Knitted.
All at one price.
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One Block Below State.

G. V. & F. W. Cameron
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$1.98 to $5.00
Grace & Merit
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DISTRIBUTOR
SAV-U-TIME
Water Heater Control
Cook Heat Regulator
Electrical Wiring and Repairing
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AMSTERDAM

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FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
24 EAST MAIN STREET

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"Better Grade" Shoes-Hosiery
Dusenbury's
Luggage
One State St. Auburn, N.Y.
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$5-$10 $5-$10

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of Goods Bought Before Prices Advanced Offer Many Money-Saving Opportunities.
at McLEAN'S

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106 MAIN STREET Dial 2-5063
Imported and Domestic Foods
Fruits—Vegetables—Meats
AMPLE PARKING SPACE

PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET
Beautiful Fall Shoes
STETSON, BOSTONIAN, FLORSHEIM
I. MILLER BEAUTIFUL SHOES AND HOSE

LOSEE
Cleaners and Pressers
Established Telephone and Free Delivery Service
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FROM
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WOOD *Quality Coal* COKE
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NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

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Hair Cutting and Shaping by Male Operator
Marcel and Finger Waving
Facials
Studio Arcade Hairdressing Shop
SARA H. FRY
10 STUDIO ARCADE
Bronxville 3163
Pondfield Road West, North End of Sta. Plaza

HENRY W. PLATE
349 East 149th St. New York City
Tel. Mott Haven 8149-1665
also Tel. Yonkers 4885
ALL KINDS

Bronxville Garage, Inc.
1 KENSINGTON ROAD TEL. 3351-3352
STORAGE SUPPLIES
Agents for Willys-Knight and Willys
Branch Service Stations
540 Palmer Ave., Bryn Mawr
502 Tuckahoe Road, Yonkers
47-49 So. Third Ave., Mt. Vernon

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107 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 4544—4545
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R. C. A. RADIOTRONS, also FRIDIGAIRE
Authorized Agents for Stromberg-Carlson, Atwater Kent, Philco.

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the "high test" hard coal from the famous fields of Scranton
99.77% Slate Free
10.5% to 26.1% Less Ash
24c to 64.1c
More Heat Value per Ton
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A Fuel for Every Purpose
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Marion Street at Elmwood
Phone Delaware 3300

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EASTWOODS
567 MAIN STREET

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Linens and Children's Wear
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Quality to Unequaled Prices
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GROCERIES
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"If it's good to eat we aim to have it"
The Famous
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NEW YORK

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(Continued)

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75c $1.00 $1.35
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Sweet Heaven
31 Wardman Road
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Candies that are deliciously different.
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SUPER-CURLINE
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NEW YORK

Long Island

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(Continued)

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Bring in your fur coat and let us re-condition it. Fur and cloth coats made to your individual order by expert furrier and tailors. Quality and workmanship guaranteed.
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A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
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Caters to the most discriminating car owners.
Courteous and Dependable Service at the Lowest Possible Prices.
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All kinds of homecleaning helps.
DEVOE'S ARTLAC AND PAINTS
Use of floor waxer free with each gallon of Johnson's Wax.
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SILK HOSIERY
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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Rose Mallow

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ROSE MALLOW may not be the sister of marsh mallow exactly, but they are in the same family. Rose mallow belongs to the genus *Hibiscus*, a group of about 200 hairy species of herbs and shrubs native to temperate and tropical countries, often becoming trees in hotter regions. Marsh mallow belongs to the genus *Althœa*, a group which includes the hollyhocks, native to the gardens of Europe and Asia.

The roots of the marsh mallow give the mucilagelike substance so delicious in the famous confection which is named after it. Cotton is also in this family.

And now that we have been introduced to the really important members of the *Malvaceae* family, we can trace the history of rose mallow. It was first described and named by Linnaeus from specimens gathered in America. Like many other plants of swamps and low lands, the rose mallow not only grows well in drier locations but actually seems to enjoy the transfer. During the past century it was very popular in English gardens though it is somewhat rare there now.

Not so long ago it was the style in China for the ladies to have black teeth. At that time the dye which they used was made from the petals of the Chinese rose mallow.

The flowers appear late in the summer and early in the fall, a single blossom opening at a time, growing from a short stem at the end of an upright stalk. The flowers are large, often six inches in diameter, distinctly pinkish with darker lines radiating from the center. They are one of temperate North America's largest and most beautiful wild flowers.

"Some years ago," writes Mr. L. B. C. of Brookline, Mass., "while waiting for the New York boat at Middletown, Conn. (in August), some large white flies flew about. Their numbers increased till the air was filled with them—myriads. It looked like a heavy snow storm as the boat docked. As the boat moved down river, the crew was sweeping the flies up in piles on deck and shoveling them overboard. I've not told anybody about this because it sounded so absurd, but can you tell me anything about them?"

There are hundreds of insects which are commonly called "flies," but which are not even closely related to these two-winged insects. The author believes those you mention would come under this classification. The phenomenal appearance in great droves is not as rare as it would seem. Hordes of locusts, for instance, are mentioned in the Bible, and May flies (not flies at all) will often form great clouds as they fly, usually near swamps. They live for only a few hours, and if blown out to sea will often be seen to cover the decks of steamers. June bugs have been observed to line the shores of Lake Champlain so thickly that a wheelbarrow load could be gathered every five feet. On one narrow peninsula the farmer there gathered them and used them for fertilizer. The exact species of insect which you saw in such numbers cannot be told without a specimen or better description.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

4

Public opinion was soon crystalised on the desiribility of the trip to the Artic and the result was that the newspapers began giveing more space to this than any proposal before the poeple

Edit this paragraph as you would like to see it in The Christian Science Monitor. Compare your efforts with a corrected copy which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

I WOULD have you cultivate a gentle, sincere courtesy which offends no one, but wins everybody; never jesting at the expense of another.
—FRANCIS DE SALES

In Lighter Vein

Nowadays

Barber: "Wet or dry, sir?"
Customer: "I never divulge my political leanings—just comb my hair."

What He Meant

A judge says, "Picnic parties are the biggest enemies of rural beauty." Litter-ally speaking, of course.

Pearsons

"Come on, Arthur, let's pull the leaves off and play quoits."

Sign of Recognition

Barber: "Haven't I shaved you before, buddy?"
Soldier: "No, I got that scar in France."

Brevities

Ohio State Journal: Let the farmers strike. We shall remain calm and undisturbed until the can opener manufacturers walk out.

Punch: A legal authority mentions that a cow has a legal right to use the road. Motorists say this only confirms what the cow seems to have known all along.

Arkansas Gazette: If any of the other planets are inhabited, our failure to get messages from them would indicate that they're not in any financial need.

Detroit News: Isn't it odd that some big advertiser like California or Florida hasn't got in on the sure-fire publicity by moving its election ahead of Maine's?

Richmond Times-Dispatch: The first daily newspaper, it is found, was published in China in 713 A. D. Two days later "Old Subscriber" wrote in telling the editor how to run the sheet.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Today I heard the Boss saying something about giving me a bath—
But I did some quick thinking—
And I ran and got my old rubber ball and carried it to him and wiggled my tail and said: "Here - Let's have some fun!"
And it worked wonderfully—
For just about five minutes—

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Serving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Fort Worth, Texas

IT IS not always an easy thing to retain one's composure when the telephone rings as the result of a "wrong number," and this seems especially true when the day is unusually warm, when one's own duties are numerous and exacting, and when these untoward occurrences seem indefinitely multiplied.

Thus it had been when a much-occupied and rather harassed clerk in a railroad office realized that an elderly and obviously worried woman was under the mistaken impression that in calling him she was talking to the city's water department. "I understand my water supply is to be discontinued because of an overdue payment," she tremulously explained. "Please do not allow that to happen; I am here alone, and an invalid, and haven't been able to get down town and give it the necessary attention, but it will be looked after soon."

Her anxiety prevented her understanding the explanation the clerk was endeavoring to make—that she had the wrong number, and had connection with a company and an office having nothing to do with the matter. Finally, sensing her distress, he patiently assured her it would be looked after, and telephoned the water department in her behalf. Being even then not entirely satisfied, he reached for his hat and walked several blocks in order to discuss the subject with the person having it in charge, thereafter telephoning the woman and giving her the assurance she so deeply desired.

She was exceedingly grateful though remaining in ignorance of the burden she had unwittingly placed where it did not belong, and of the measures taken to serve her. The efforts of the clerk's office associates either to minimize or magnify his unselfish efforts always met with the responses which rebuked and silenced them: "My own mother might need assistance of some sort, and in that event I should want someone to do what he could to render it."

And in the thought of service so given, the weight of heat and annoyance slipped away.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Tired" when the meter requires two syllables (J. A. V.)—The inquirer draws attention to this word in the poem "Christ My Refuge," by Mary Baker Eddy ("Poems," page 12), which has five musical settings in the revised Christian Science Hymnal.

In each instance the word "tired" in the line, "From tired joy and grief afar," has, from the standpoint of meter, two syllables, the line scanning as four iambic (short syllable followed by a long) feet. The inquirer asks if the word should be sung *ti'-erd* or *tir'-ed*.

While we should not recommend that the poem in hymn form should be *read* with such strict adherence to the metrical form that the line would sound—

From tir' -ed joy' and grief' a-far'

there is no escaping the fact that (notwithstanding how we may have sung it) the proper way to *sing* it is *tir'-ed* (i long).

There is a vast difference between reading this word to bring out the sense, and singing it to conform to musical notes. The word has properly one syllable, *tird*, but poetic license allows it two, *tir'-ed*. When called upon, then, sing it *tir'-ed*, not *ti'-erd*. Read it *tird*.

"The smile of the Great Spirit" (G. A. B., who asks the name of "a certain beautiful lake" which the Indians called by this name, referred to on page 477 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mrs. Eddy)—Lake Winnepesaukee, in New Hampshire.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

A native of Portland, Ore., recently ordered a hammock "seven or eight feet wide and 18 or 20 feet long" from one of the large mail order houses?

Lawyers constitute 15.2 per cent of the persons listed in "Who's Who in America"?

To refute a statement that New York had no shade trees, Borough President Samuel Levy found 6055 on Manhattan Island, not including trees in public or private parks?

Sir George Hubert Wilkins has revealed plans for another trip beneath the arctic ice for 1934 in a smaller submarine—a 120-foot undersea craft?

The shipment of a British motorcar to the Rajah of Poonah, potentate of a small Indian state in the region of Kashmir, entailed the transportation of its dismantled parts forty miles over rocky mountain trails?

The Smithsonian Institution is conducting experiments to determine the reason for plants turning their leaves and flowers to the sun?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

The Far East and Disarmament

THE tide of events has washed up on the shores of international affairs two major crises at the same moment. In the Far East looms the Manchurian problem, brought once again into the valley of decision by publication of the Lytton report. In Europe it is the Franco-German dispute over disarmament which the last month has brought to the verge of rupture—or settlement. Seldom, in fact, has the world been face to face with greater opportunity.

In the past the dispute between France and Germany has been regarded by most Americans as no concern of theirs, just as Manchuria has seemed of mere academic importance to a majority of Europeans. But now that both disputes have come to a head at the same time, both stand revealed in their true light as depending for solution on the universal application of the same treaty—the Pact of Paris. Consequently it becomes possible to mobilize world opinion as never before against bullet and bomb as means of settling international problems.

During the summer there has been a growing appreciation, especially in Paris and Washington, of the fact that the two questions—Manchuria and disarmament—dovetail into each other. America's security is locked up in the Pacific; France's in the Rhine, and the key to both lies in the Pact of Paris. As the Lytton report cogently remarks:

> The interests of peace are the same all the world over. Any loss of confidence in the application of principles of the Covenant and the Pact of Paris in any part of the world diminishes the value and efficacy of those principles anywhere.

Conversely, of course, once the pact has been enforced in any part of the world, it becomes correspondingly more difficult for a nation to disregard it in any other part.

The speech of Edouard Herriot at Geneva on September 29 contains a noteworthy reference to the changing outlook. The French Premier spoke with studied and grateful emphasis of the efforts of "the best intellects in the United States" toward strengthening the Pact of Paris. Europe, he added, "has perhaps not realized sufficiently the significance of Mr. Stimson's statement that since neutrality is impossible in face of the crime of war, the United States is bound to enter into consultation with other powers in case of any return of this atrocious scourge."

M. Herriot was and is thinking mainly of Europe and the future, Mr. Stimson mainly of the present and the Far East. But both are looking to the same instrument to secure peace. Hence the portentousness of the present opportunity, for had the two crises not coincided in point of time the two sides of the Atlantic might not have found so mutual an impulse toward settlement. As it is they are being inexorably pushed toward a fresh advance in the campaign for world peace. The moment it is generally understood no breach of the pact can be tolerated in any part of the world, the battle for disarmament will have been finally won.

The day of concrete proposals has not yet been reached. France would still like a consultative pact. Many people in the United States and elsewhere, however, feel a pact might be used to fasten the territorial status quo in Europe on an unwilling population. That contingency certainly needs to be guarded against by strengthening the present inadequate machinery for peaceful revision of outworn treaties. Moreover any agreement reached must be applicable to all countries without distinction; otherwise it would merely be a revival of the old system of alliances.

Meanwhile, it is legitimate cause for rejoicing that the world is beginning to realize the full implications of the decision it took in 1928 to put war outside the law. Secretary Stimson spoke truly on August 8 when he told the Council of Foreign Relations that war no longer has any rights and consequently there can be no fruits of aggression.

So far, although war is outlawed, the nations have not banished it from their diplomatic armory. Now the day of reckoning is at hand, all the nations must stand firm on the Pact of Paris or they must go back to the old basis of international intercourse wherein might was right and a country without allies went to the wall. If the nations have not forsworn war, they have forsworn security. From this dilemma there can be no escape.

Castles and Culture

MR. FRANK WARD O'MALLEY, newspaper man and dispeller of gloom to battalions of magazine readers, left the shores of the United States the other day on a mission, so he declared with a grin to crowds of friends at the dock, to spread American culture as thickly as possible over a sadly benighted Europe.

F'r instance, he feels strongly that the Rhine and the French and Italian Riviera lack "pep." Just turreted castles, picturesque mountains and oceans of sapphire sea. He pictures the ennui of the bored tourist metamorphosed into glamorous enthusiasm by the judicious and frequent addition of the familiar hot-dog stand, and the upwelling emotion of the man from home when he finds his pet gasoline dispensed at filling stations flanking the portcullis gate of grim Teutonic fortresses.

Crusader that he is, Mr. O'Malley does not stop at merely material diversions. Turning to matters of ethics, he would displace the cold and formal politeness in European families with the warm and exuberant amenities common to the American domestic circle. He is certain that in the school at Tours, in France, where he purposes to place his children the self-expression of the pupils has never reached the point of ejaculating, "Oh, yeah!" or "Scram!" to parent or mentor.

The tableau of Europe straining the redoubtable Mr. O'Malley to its bosom is a moving one. As the Continental nations and Great Britain rush to jettison customs hoary with age in their eagerness to adopt habits of the New World, vistas of opportunities will unroll themselves to the humorist. Take the matter of billboards. What an avenue for their use is offered along the Prater, Vienna's famous promenade. As it is now, fair equestriennes cantering along its bridlepath look in vain for lurid-colored posters which plead with them to walk a mile for So-and-So's Pilsener.

Then that absurd habit of exaggerated thanks. The scarlet-uniformed doorman, for example, at the fashionable Pré-Catelan, in the Bois de Boulogne, who—when reasonably well-tipped—raises his gold-embroidered cap in magnificent triple salute as, bowing low, he closes the door of the taxicab. How far simpler, the *vale* of the New York doorkeeper, "O. K., Cap'."

Mr. O'Malley may even find it possible to turn aside a moment from uplifting Europe and start a Society for the Suppression of British Lecturers Bent on Uplifting America.

Impressive Citizenship

MUCH has been said, rightly, in criticism of employers who have taken advantage of the economic crisis to exploit wage earners. Capital that has thought only of its own welfare during this period of great stress has brought upon itself the deep opprobrium it deserves.

Not nearly so much attention has been directed to those employers who are giving employment to others at great personal sacrifice. It is only right and just that such employers—and there are a great many of them, contrary to cynical opinion—should be recognized for their distinct contribution to the cause of economic stability.

Many employers of labor, large and small, are keeping staffs on the pay roll when such action means at least temporary elimination of all profit. In professional lines, for example, hundreds of trained men are being retained in the face of a definite lack of work to keep their time occupied. Heads of such offices in many cases have not received a penny of income for many months. Feeling their responsibility, they are carrying the load.

It is true that it will be good business in the long run. It is true that this is perhaps the only means of breaking the force of the depression. Yet the effort is one for coöperation. It is not aided by employers who have shirked responsibility and at the first sign of distress have thrown everything overboard save their own life preserver. Indeed, they make the task harder for those who seek to save the ship.

Economic crises produce their stalwarts no less than other crises. The employer who is "carrying on" now at tremendous sacrifice is worthy of the highest praise. His is an act of splendid citizenship. To him without question will come material as well as spiritual rewards.

Crime Responsibility

NOT infrequently the public is startled by news of some outstanding crime involving loss of human life and property. Immediately the perpetrator is condemned by a public that is too busy or too indifferent to go deeply into the causes which lie behind the incident. There is, however, a growing tendency to analyze the situation in an effort to determine the primary cause.

In consequence, the conclusion is more commonly arrived at that the warped mentality of the perpetrator is the criminal and that this warped mentality results from influence of environment and from lack of positive training along moral lines. No individual can be excused from stewardship over his own thinking or from an effort at right doing. But at least equal responsibility rests upon the public to correct the spread of cynicism which fosters crime and to mitigate circumstances which seem to handicap honest toil.

How deeply the public suffers from the crime situation is brought out with impressive emphasis by a recent speaker before the National Conference on Government, Mr. Gordon L. Hostetter, executive director of the Employers' Association of Chicago. He stated that a federal judge has estimated the annual cost of crime at present in the United States as between $11,000,000,000 and $13,000,000,000. This amount exceeds the annual cost of carrying on the World War and approaches the total expense of national and local government.

Is there a remedy for this situation? To admit that there is any untoward situation in human affairs not susceptible of remedy is a counsel of despair. The case in hand is no exception. The mental condition of the large group from which criminals spring must be improved. They must be taught the better way. If half of this stupendous cost of crime could be expended in our public schools for proper teaching on civic duty, and among grownups for enlightenment as to parental responsibility, a large proportion of the cost of crime could be eliminated. The joy of right living and recognition that to act rightly we must first think rightly are the sure ways to meet the situation.

A startling phase of the crime situation in the United States is found in the youthful age of the malefactors. Boys under twenty are found in holdups and burglaries that often end in homicide. What is lacking in our social system? What is leading these youths to a life of crime? No doubt the depiction of crime in the moving pictures, the character of cheap magazines, the exploitation of crime news, all have their part in the development of a criminal attitude among the susceptible. Lack of education in moral responsibility and in the fact that crime never succeeds, also are large factors.

There is something more. The ease with which criminals escape punishment encourages crime. When good citizens of the country rise up against the present laxity in administration of the law, at least a partial remedy will be found. But the final solution is possible only through a system of education in moral responsibility which will instruct the youth of the land in the unfailing blessedness of right doing as against the certain disaster which follows upon criminal acts.

Mass teaching in our schools must give way to individual instruction which takes into account individual needs. What will inspire one boy to love of higher things may make no impression upon another. And only as the mentality of each is analyzed and the false beliefs educated out of themselves will our youth be grounded in the fundamentals of right living. Is it worth while? The appalling cost of crime is one answer; only, however, on the economic side. On the other side is the tremendous responsibility to so direct the lives of the youth that they may learn the priceless blessing which attaches to a consciousness of right doing.

Shifting Interest Into Low

THE schemes to convert huge blocks of government debt to a lower interest-yielding basis in London and Paris have been hailed for their significance in lightening the British and French budgets. Both countries have saved large sums by them. Such economies are certainly useful. But they are by no means the chief consequences of the schemes.

The London and Paris conversions are destined to accomplish other purposes as ramified as world business itself and in certain respects as important to foreign industry and finance as to the British and French taxpayer. The chief end is the lowering of the general interest rate to long-term borrowers.

Like every other commodity, money has its price, called the rate of interest, which in general conforms to the law of supply and demand. Owing to various factors, beginning with the call for money for reconstruction, post-war interest rates have been abnormally high. This has occasioned widespread comment among the economists. Mr. J. M. Keynes, for instance, regards a reduction in the interest level as "a necessary condition of the survival of the existing financial structure of society."

One great factor in keeping up interest rates in London and Paris has been the rate payable on such gilt-edged securities as British and French loans. If the interest yield on this debt remained high, the interest yield on lesser securities would naturally stay higher. So the conversion schemes will reduce the price of financial accommodation all round in the two affected countries.

British holders of more than £2,000,000,000 of bonds paying 5 per cent are now accepting 3½ per cent. French holders of nearly $3,500,000,000 are now accepting 4½ per cent instead of between 5 and 7 per cent. It is too early yet to say how the French market will react to the conversion, but in Britain the converted issue is now above par, after dipping below it in mid-August.

French interest rates have more reason to fall than have British. France has been accumulating gold for the last five years. It has almost five times as much today as in 1928. But hitherto the metal has been used sparingly. It was because of this that Prof. John H. Williams of Harvard recently deplored the fact that France had become the repository of world gold. Other authorities have stated that sending gold to France was like sending it back to the mines. In fact, French enterprises have actually been borrowing in Switzerland and Holland, where money is cheaper.

The United States, perhaps more than any other country, has felt and will continue to feel the effects of these two European fiscal operations. In the last two years American interest rates have been even higher than European. The yield on sixty high-grade American bonds, which stood at 4.41 per cent in October, 1930, was 6.75 per cent in June this year. Similar indexes in Europe were: Switzerland, 3.58; Britain, 3.63; Sweden, 4.73; France, 5.15. But Europe, having recovered from its fears that the United States was going off the gold standard, sent its surplus funds to the United States, and there followed the upturn in the New York bond market starting in mid-July. As a result, the index of interest yields has fallen from 6.75 to 5.47 in mid-September.

The result should be beneficial to all sections of the American community. By lowering the cost of capital to industry and agriculture, and of long-term financing for municipalities, states and the Federal Government, the people as merchants and taxpayers will be helped, while the improvement in the bond markets will be a tower of strength to financial institutions.

Editorial Notes

It might seem that both sides of a contest must suffer equally from the apathy of voters and that the non-voters do not therefore influence the outcome. In an election like the present one in America this is not likely to be the case. Many citizens may stay at home because they do not favor whole-heartedly the position of either party on the liquor problem. If they vote, they will ballot for the side which appears the drier. If they don't vote, their absence from the polls can be counted as a net gain for the side which is wetter.

Teamwork between departments of theater stage workers is urged by producing managers. Perhaps that golden age will dawn when the placing of a piece of papier-mâché setting may not hold up a rehearsal—at 3 a. m.—while the carpenter's crew and the property man's crew argue whose job it is to move it.

High schools are in full swing again and youth in many sections of the United States is feeling, somewhat impatiently, the rigors of economy in school system budgets. Notwithstanding increased attendance, parking facilities are no better than they were a year ago.

Diary of An Onlooker in Germany

By CHARLES E. GRATKE

OUT of an empty purse, Germany has conjured a gigantic subsidy to whip forward the steeds of industry. Upon the new-found road of a returning confidence the Reich is seeking to speed the chariots of commerce.

Trials have been deep. Hope has been sorely strained. But there is a quickening in the pace of the world. Germany is preparing to join the "recovery parade."

Yet, there is a question.

It affects the jobless workman of the Ruhr, looking stoically at tall stacks from which the smoke no longer pours. It affects the clerk whose pay envelope is thinner because of government decrees, the laborer whose hours have been shortened and his companion whose wages have been curtailed in the effort to enable factories to employ more men. It concerns, most of all, the industrialist who through credit operations is to be subsidized today by an advance refund of the taxes he will pay tomorrow.

For the Reich's "twelve-month plan" is borrowing upon prosperity. Success depends upon almost immediate revival. The Government believes that the world is turning the corner. Thus is the question framed:

"What will Germany contribute to stimulate international recovery?"

* * *

One of the highest spokesmen of the German Government grew grave as he answered the query only a few days ago. He was speaking in private conversation. He knew that the circumstances precluded publication of his name. Yet he chose his words with utmost precision. And in doing so, he illuminated not only the domestic problems of the Reich, but difficulties that beset its relationships abroad.

"The greatest gift that the Reich can make to world recovery," he said, "is to develop a strong and vigorous Germany, able to stand firmly upon its own feet.

"We are making a last great effort. The world knows the extreme to which the economy of Germany has been driven. Out of this morass we must rescue ourselves. Out of this difficulty we must, it seems, rise by our own efforts. And so Germany is pouring the last ounce of its strength into the present effort at rehabilitation. Its new plans for industrial and commercial revival are those of a country which is marshaling its final resource and courage.

"The world must understand the magnitude of this undertaking. The world must understand the character of this effort. When you speak of a contribution to world recovery, there is nothing which I believe we can offer that is more significant than the hope of a strong and sound nation in the heart of Europe."

Meanwhile along Germany's frontiers, tariff walls are being heightened. Many $2 imports have to jump a $4 barrier in order to get into the country. And some imports won't get in at all, for a quota system has been added. Added even to these restrictions is the continuance of the rigid control of foreign exchange. One may buy goods abroad, but it is not always possible to send the money out of Germany to pay for them. And if goods cannot come in, German-made products will not flow out to foreign markets.

"Autarchy"—an old word but a strange one—has been heard repeatedly throughout the country. Many oppose this concept of a nation, economically self-sufficient and needing neither the products nor the markets of foreign countries. The Government frankly declares that it is opposed to "autarchial" policies. Many of the leading commercial and industrial associations are vigorously objecting to measures which would lessen international trade. Yet efforts to make the national food supply independent and to exclude foreign agrarian products continue. Numerous plans that adversely affect foreign intercourse prevail.

Question is superimposed upon question. When world revival is in full swing, will Germany be in a position to profit fully? With barriers stopping the flow of commerce, will it be able to reap domestic recovery from the improved condition of other nations?

No one will underestimate the seriousness of the conditions which face the Reich. Nearly one-fifth of her breadwinners are unemployed. The situation that faces her skilled labor is disclosed by the report of the German trade unions that more than one-quarter of their members are employed only upon part time. The financial condition of the country has been such that commercial banking operations could not, as the Government had hoped, provide the funds to liquidate the subsidy tax remission certificates of the "twelve-month" economic rehabilitation plan. Special help had to be devised by the Government through a Reichsbank already in a difficult condition, because there is not enough gold in her vaults to provide the normal guarantees for currency.

Yet the addition of trade restrictions does not present the solution. Tariff walls in the long run prove as high for products trying to find a market outside as for those trying to come in. Quotas and exchange restrictions cannot be considered a permanent remedy. These things the gentleman from the Wilhelmstrasse is quick to admit.

"As soon as it is possible upon a sound domestic basis," he continued, "we hope to be able to begin successive removal of artificial barriers."

* * *

And since it must be done eventually, cannot some method be found for approaching this major problem in a positive manner, rather than to stumble slowly through partial and inadequate solutions? As preparations for the World Economic Conference proceed, lacking at the moment the stimulus of definite aims and clearly defined objectives, is there not an opportunity for Germany itself to make an outstanding contribution by indicating a willingness to meet the other nations in at least a partial "disarmament" of its commercial borders?

For Germany, in recent years, has been in a position where its rôle has been the unpleasant one of seeking concessions. It has demanded, and received reduction of reparations almost to the point of cancellation. It is following this with the demand for armament equality in a world that wonders whether accession to this demand will not be the prelude to even more extensive requests. Yet at the same time, no other nation has a greater stake in world recovery. Certainly no other country has more to gain from prompt restoration of the steeds of industry to their normal stride.

No more than the rest of the nations will Germany be able to run the new race with the present burden of tariffs, quotas and restrictions. Small scale attempts have been made to lift this weight—the unfortunate experiment with an Austro-German customs union and the difficult initial negotiations over the rescue of the Danubian countries. But these indicate not so much that the problem is insuperable as that it has been attacked upon a localized rather than a general basis.

The approach to the wider solution seems to require that all major nations give some proof that the present restrictions are not to be made instruments of policy after the emergency is passed. The chariots of commerce will not be freed by adding more shackles to their wheels. Nor is the road to recovery one that can be traveled alone.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Subsidizing Lumber?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The letter from Morris H. Mills published in your issue of September 24 in reply to one from E. C. Miller in your issue of August 13 has been noted with interest.

If we are to understand from his letter that the gentleman from California is a lumberman, we judge he must be situated where he sees little but the advantage of a low cost at destination to assist sales to the consumer.

We think that he should know that lumber is being sold in Washington and Oregon at less than cost of production with no allowance for raw material, sometimes not even paying the labor cost. This is no evidence of conservation, but a ruthless and unnecessary waste. True conservation should constitute the harvesting of mature timber with as little injury to young growth and regrowth as possible. Merely letting timber stand uncut may be as great a waste as to cut it prematurely, as beyond a certain point standing timber will depreciate very seriously.

As one interested in the lumber business in both the United States and Canada, the writer should be able to speak fairly on this subject. A duty on Canadian lumber is in no way a subsidy to United States lumber. Production costs in Canada are less than in the United States, due not only to the large amount of cheap Oriental labor and absence of artificial union restrictions, but even more to the lenient system of taxation which applies in the Dominion. In Canada we have a very nominal annual charge for registration and fire protection, with a severance tax when the timber is finally cut, while in most parts of the United States we have on a piece of land producing one crop of timber in its existence as heavy a tax every year as on farm land producing annual crops. The injustice and unwisdom of this is evident.

Mr. Mills also may not know that for all of the time that the writer has been in this business—over thirty years—Canada has had a duty on all kinds of dressed lumber from the United States, heavier than the United States ever has had against Canadian lumber—a small duty covering only certain varieties which apparently needed most protection because of unequal labor and tax conditions. A moderate protective tariff is not in any way a subsidy. As long as we have protection to any of our manufacturers those subject to unjust competition from the outside are entitled to proportionate protection.

M. G. TRUMAN, President,
Chicago, Ill. Marsh & Truman Lumber Company.

The Negro in the South

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is with gratitude I write to acknowledge a statement in your article on the Editorial Page for September 8, under the subject of "Making a Place for the Negro."

This statement reads: "In spite of all that may be said to the contrary, the white people of the South are more sympathetic toward the Negro and have a better understanding of his needs than is possessed by the average person in the North."

I was born and brought up in the South, and still call it home, but have been in Boston two years. Since I have been here, I have had to listen to much talk on the subject of "how mean the southern people are to the Negro."

I have exercised patience and forbearance because I know that one cannot reason with ignorance, nor enlighten its victim unless the person is willing. These people have never been in the South. They should take an open mind and a willing heart, and visit the South.

If they did this, they would find many evidences of simple goodness, patience, forbearance, long-suffering, intelligence and generosity on the part of the white people toward the Negro. Furthermore, they would find kindly affection shown to many of the old family servants who have been faithful.

The North set the Negroes free; but the South has fed, clothed and sheltered them besides bearing much other responsibility concerning them. And, the South did this in spite of having been ruined itself.

The article under discussion contains also the statement: "As all persons know, the Negro was brought here as a slave, both the North and the South participating in the traffic." However, all persons in the North don't acknowledge and some haven't informed themselves that the "slave traffic did thrive" in the North as well as the South.

There has been more harmony than discord prevailing between the white people and the Negroes in the South although the problem of their living side by side has been a big one, even as it sometimes has been in New England.

Not long ago I was introduced to a Massachusetts gentleman who graciously told me that he had been on a visit to the South and he said, "My hat is off to the southern people because of the wonderful way in which they deal with the Negro."

G. P. B.
Boston.

The Maine Vote

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Regarding the Maine vote, the anti-prohibition Boston News Bureau in its leading editorial of Sept. 14 concludes:

> Whether the answer be mainly economic discontent or whether prohibition was also largely a factor, in the state of its birth, can only be guessed at now. But the trend toward economic discontent is suggested by the fact that the only surviving Republican Congressman was a conspicuous dry.

Quincy, Mass. DELCEVARE KING.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Home Owners

WHILE America may not qualify for the title of "a land of home owners" as it did when cities were smaller and rural acres could be had for the occupancy and filing fees, yet the census probably puts it far ahead of older countries. There are 29,904,000 bona fide families in the United States, and 46.8 per cent of them, 14,000,000, own their dwellings.

The white foreign-born lead in home ownership, 51.6 per cent of them, almost even with the rural percentage, having put their savings in real estate. This is a natural precaution of a newcomer in a strange land. He has nothing but his energy and thrift to fall back on. A roof over his head is a tangible guarantee for the future. —*Louisville* (Ky.) *Courier-Journal.*

The Broader View

THERE can be no exception taken to this from The Spectator, of London: "A self-contained commonwealth is the ideal of the short-sighted. If the world, including the commonwealth, is to prosper, trade must take an ever wider range, impeded less and less by such restrictions as protection and preferences and prohibitions and quotas." When a strongly conservative paper such as The Spectator talks that way we may be sure that the feeling throughout the country in the direction of these remarks is very strong indeed. —*New Outlook* (Toronto, Ont.).